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## ANNOTATED LIST OF THE BIRDS OF OHIO<sup>1, 2</sup>

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### PREFACE

There are several reasons why there is need at this time for a publication presenting an updated, annotated list of the birds recorded for Ohio. The several hundred reprints of Dr. Donald J. Borror's *Check List of the Birds of Ohio with Migration Dates for the Birds of Central Ohio* (1950) have recently become exhausted. The Fifth Edition of the *Check List of North American Birds*, published by the American Ornithologists' Union in 1957, officially changed the common and/or scientific names of many species of birds and eliminated the common names of all subspecies. Lastly, considerable additional, factual data concerning Ohio birds has accumulated and should be made available. Realizing the need for such a publication, Drs. Donald J. Borror, Harold E. Burt, Carl R. Reese, Edward S. Thomas, Milton B. and Mary A. Trautman, and many others interested in Ohio ornithology all agreed that such a list should be prepared now and that it would be best if the Trautmans should prepare it, because, being in charge of the extensive State Museum vertebrate collections, they have ready access to these collections, as well as to several large institutional libraries and to their own personal ornithological library. In addition, they have, for several decades, been accumulating outstanding Ohio records concerning the abundance, distribution, and migration of Ohio birds. It was decided also that the list should include only species represented by at least one preserved specimen in some accredited museum.

We are greatly indebted to many colleagues and friends for their assistance and suggestions, and especially to Drs. Donald J. Borror, Harold E. Burt, Jane L. Forsyth, John H. Melvin, Carl R. Reese, David H. Stansbery, and Edward S. Thomas. We also thank Carolyn S. Cooper for her valuable clerical assistance.

### INTRODUCTION

The science of ornithology in Ohio developed slowly prior to 1900. After this date, the accumulation of factual knowledge rapidly increased. Because of a lack of adequate field glasses, telescopes, and other aids, early Ohio ornithologists were forced to collect most birds in order to identify them to species. John James Audubon, for instance, sometimes shot dozens of birds in a day, so that he could identify and paint them. Fortunately, many of these birds were preserved, as mounts or skins. Today these preserved specimens are in large part responsible for our comparatively accurate knowledge of birds in Ohio prior to 1900.

Since the beginning of this century, there has occurred a rapid development and improvement of many aids for sight and sound recognition of living birds. Also assisting in the acquisition of field data has been the trapping and banding of thousands of birds and the establishment of bird refuges, sanctuaries, and feeding stations, where birds may be readily studied. Many national and local

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organizations now are interested in birds and in the conservation of all natural resources and are contributing to our ornithological knowledge. The output of ornithological literature increases annually and includes the publication of many field guides to assist both professional and amateur. Equally important to observation and data accumulation is the great development of methods of transportation and communication, enabling individuals to go quickly to distant and favorable localities. These and many other factors have resulted in a recent, almost phenomenal, increase in the number of Ohioans becoming interested in birds. As the human population increases, there will be an ever greater increase in the numbers of bird observers, as has been the case in some of the more densely populated European countries.

Bird observation in the past has been largely a professional and/or intellectual pursuit. Today a competitive element is becoming increasingly active, which entails considerable effort by individuals, or by groups, to obtain records, by sight only, of the most unusual species or the greatest numbers of individuals. As an example: the intention of the annual Christmas Bird Count of the National Audubon Society is to *accurately* record the number of species and individuals found in a given area in one day. Today there has developed, among some groups of count takers, such a keen rivalry as to which group can outdo the other, that some highly questionable reports occur. Such competition, sporting as it is and engendering a high degree of wishful thinking, is not conducive to accuracy in field identification. Often as many individuals as possible are recruited, in order to more thoroughly cover an area, and, in so doing, volunteers are enlisted whose training in field identification is inadequate. Unfortunately also, it is often these least-qualified members who produce the most startling records and who are the most insistent that they are correct in their identifications. No harm is done if such sight records are not published, but, when published in semi-scientific or scientific journals, they become a permanent part of ornithological literature. As a result, serious students of ornithology are today forced to act as all-seeing judges, to decide which sight records are probably correct. Some records are so obviously false, such as a Nighthawk at a feeding station in mid-January, or Tree Sparrows annually nesting in Summit County, that they can be rejected; but many "records", although more probable, lack factual evidence and cannot be accurately judged.

In a comparison between the accidental species collected and the sight records of such accidentals, one is forcibly struck by a marked contrast. The vast majority of collected accidentals, obviously not wind-displaced birds, are juveniles less than one year old, and many are in such obscure juvenile plumage that it would be most difficult or even impossible to identify them in the field. Actually, a few of these have been deposited in museums for months before their correct identity has been finally ascertained. Also, the data accompanying these accidentals reveal that, with few exceptions, only one individual was observed and that one was collected. These data are in contrast to the "sight" records, many of which state that the accidentals were observed in flocks and/or in adult or spring plumage, some of the latter at a season of the year when individuals of that species are not in spring plumage.

In order to avoid mistakes here, therefore, only those species having at least one specimen (or parts thereof) deposited in some accredited institution have been included in this list. There is one exception, Bell's Vireo, the basis for inclusion of which is given under that species. Also, some published subspecies were not mentioned, although represented in a collection, because it is possible for an individual of a numerously represented subspecies to duplicate by chance all the characteristics of another subspecies (since all subspecies of a given species contain within their gene pools all of the elements contained in that species).

Five lists are given. Most Ohio birds occur in the first list, the list of bird species occurring annually in Ohio. The other four lists contain the names of

those birds which are accidentals or very irregular visitors to Ohio (List 2), exotics (List 3), extirpated and extinct species (List 4), and hybrids, back-crosses, and intergrades (List 5). Appropriate explanatory material precedes each list. Abbreviations used in all the lists are given below.

#### EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN LISTS

CMNH—Cleveland Museum of Natural History

CSNH —Cincinnati Society of Natural History

OSM —Ohio State Museum

UCM —University of Cincinnati Museum

UMMZ—University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology

If no museum is mentioned, there is at least one specimen of that species collected in Ohio and deposited in the Ohio State Museum collections.

Ab. —Abundant

VC —Very common

C —Common

FC —Fairly Common

U —Uncommon

VU —Very Uncommon

R —Rare

VR —Very Rare

Ac. —Accidental

#### LIST 1

##### BIRD SPECIES USUALLY OCCURRING ANNUALLY IN OHIO

List 1 contains those species of birds which are usually observed annually in Ohio by at least a few persons. It is therefore the most important of the lists and should be the one of the greatest interest to Ohio bird observers.

In the first (left) column of this list is given the common name of each species, with the scientific name of that species immediately below. The scientific name consists of the generic and specific name, and a subspecific name if there is one. The name of the describer of the species or subspecies is omitted; it may be obtained from the 1957 Edition of the *A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds*.

The second column provides data about the species during the spring migration, the fourth concerns data for the fall migration. In the upper line, for each season, are symbols indicating numerical abundance for each species. These symbols (see earlier list of abbreviations) may range from Ac. (Accidental) to VC (Very Common), because a species may be of accidental occurrence in one part of Ohio and abundant in another, or may be rare during one season or year and very numerous during another.

Beneath the symbols are given the *average* dates of arrival and departure in Ohio, indicated thus: 4/10–5/10, which stands for April 10 to May 10 and means that April 10 is the average date of spring arrival in some portions of the State and that May 10 is the last date on which the species may be expected to appear. It is to be kept in mind that there is a considerable climatic difference between extreme southern and northeastern Ohio and that, disregarding unusual local conditions, some species may be present a week earlier, or remain a week later, in one section of Ohio as compared with another. In some cases only the months are given (e.g., Mar.–May), indicating that the species does not occur with sufficient regularity to give specific dates.

Previously it was generally believed necessary to include the earliest and latest dates of spring and fall arrival and departure, in addition to the average dates. Accumulation of more data has demonstrated that these dates may be misleading. Some individuals, migrating into or through Ohio, become diseased or injured, not recovering sufficiently to continue migration until after their seasonal urge

to migrate has passed. Formerly many of these, especially those observed during the colder months, were called "half-hardy" birds, because it was assumed that they were more "hardy", or vigorous, than other individuals of their species. Collecting and autopsying such birds have disclosed that, with very few exceptions, they were or had been injured or diseased. The Grasshopper Sparrow, which normally winters far south of Ohio, is an illustration. The earliest collection for a year is Jan. 1 (1963), the latest, Dec. 29 (1928). Both sparrows, upon autopsy, were found to have been previously crippled. Had they been discovered a week or two after the last previously known date of fall departure or before the earliest date of spring arrival, these "records" would have been considered the latest and earliest dates of migration.

Much data are accumulating, demonstrating that many more or less numerous, partial residents or transients are occasionally transported into Ohio by severe winds before their normal period of arrival or beyond their normal breeding range. These are known by various names, such as "wind-blown" or "overflight" birds. In 1950, some Hooded Warblers were carried north beyond their normal nesting range into Ohio and elsewhere. One of these was found on South Bass Island in western Lake Erie on March 28 during a violent wind and snow storm, with the temperature far below freezing. This warbler is a rare migrant and/or nesting species in northern Ohio; Borror (1950, p. 26) gives its average date of spring arrival in central Ohio as May 2. Thus, because of inability to separate the normal from the "forced" or abnormal occurrences, the earliest and latest dates of arrival and departure are omitted here.

In the third column from the left, under "Summering and *Nesting*," "Summering" refers to those individuals which enter or invade Ohio but do not nest, such as the Snowy Egret, or those forced to summer because of previous injuries or disease. "*Nesting*" refers to those species for which there is evidence of their having nested in the State. "*Nesting*" is in italics in order to establish a basis by which nesting evidence in this column can be distinguished from "Summering" data. Thus, when the symbols in the first and second lines in this column, opposite each species, are not in italics, the data refer to summering; when in italics, reference is to nesting abundance. The same is true for the second line; months not in italics identify summering birds; those in italics identify nesting periods.

Nesting data given for some species which do not normally nest each year in Ohio may be accompanied by circumstantial and not factual evidence, and are therefore open to question. These data are included in the hope that, in the future, they may be strengthened with factual data. Weakest of the nesting data is that based upon the assumption that hearing and/or seeing a singing male means that it has a mate and nest. Recent evidence abundantly indicates that a male outside of its normal breeding range and unable to find a mate will hold territory and will sing more persistently and later in the breeding season than does a mated bird. In 1954 we followed an unmated male Western Meadowlark from April 28 to June 21. This bird sang persistently and repeatedly took up territory in an area, remaining there seven to fifteen days, and then moved and again took up territory elsewhere, singing and pursuing other Meadowlarks (presumably all Eastern Meadowlarks?) all the while. Had we considered this male, holding territory and singing persistently, as identifying a nesting pair, the first territory held would have constituted a "new" county record.

In the fifth column, under "Winter", are symbols referring to abundance at that season.

The last column, entitled "Remarks", contains, as briefly as possible, the status of each species in all or some portions of Ohio. In some cases, other data are included here.

A blank square in any of the columns indicates that no data are available for that season.

## LIST 1

## BIRD SPECIES USUALLY OCCURRING ANNUALLY IN OHIO

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Common Loon</b> <i>Gavia immer</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/10-5/10	<b>VR</b>	<b>R-C</b> 10/1-12/1	<b>VR</b>	Observed throughout Ohio; mostly on the larger waters.
<b>Red-throated Loon</b> <i>Gavia stellata</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Mar.-May		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Oct.-Dec.	<b>Ac.</b>	Occasionally, as with Common Loons and other water birds, strays may be found on streets or fields during or following winter storms; sight records often unreliable.
<b>Red-necked Grebe</b> <i>Podiceps grisegena holböllii</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Mar.-May		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Oct.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Occasional strays found in cities or fields during or following severe winter storms.
<b>Horned Grebe</b> <i>Podiceps auritus cornutus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/10-4/15	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>R-VC</b> 10/5-12/5	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Numbers in migration vary greatly, from rare during some migrations to very common during others; rather well distributed in Ohio during some migrations.
<b>Pied-billed Grebe</b> <i>Podilymbus p. podiceps</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/15-5/15	<i>R-N</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 9/1-12/10	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Formerly more numerous during migrations and in summer.
<b>White Pelican</b> <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Apr.-May		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Aug.-Nov.		Not observed annually but more often seen in western half of State.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Uesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Gannet</b> <i>Morus bassanus</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Jan.-Feb.		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.</b>	Not observed annually; but when observed, usually in northern Ohio and Lake Erie.
<b>Double-crested Cormorant</b> <i>Phalacrocorax a. auritus</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> 4/1-5/15	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>R-U</b> 9/15-11/10	<b>Ac.</b>	Formerly nested around the larger reservoirs; recent sharp decrease in numbers during migrations.
<b>Great Blue Heron</b> <i>Ardea h. herodias</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/15-4/20	<i>U-VC</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 8/15-12/1	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Nests locally in inland Ohio; largest heronries in vicinity of Lake Erie.
<b>Green Heron</b> <i>Butorides v. virescens</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/18-5/18	<i>R-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/1-10/5	<b>Ac.</b>	Nests locally, usually about streams and lakes.
<b>Little Blue Heron</b> <i>Florida caerulea</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Apr.-May	<b>Ac.-U</b>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> July-Sept.		Several large summer invasions before 1940; none recently.
<b>Common Egret</b> <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	<b>R-U</b> 4/1-5/15	<i>R-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>R-U</b> 6/20-10/20	<b>Ac.</b>	Nests on islands and marshes of western Lake Erie; invasions may occur during mid- and late-summer.
<b>Snowy Egret</b> <i>Leucophoyx t. thula</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> May	<b>Ac.-VR</b> June	<b>Ac.-VR</b> July-Oct.		Usually found between July and Sept.; not noted annually.
<b>Black-crowned Night Heron</b> <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/1-5/10	<i>VR-C</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/10-10/10	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Rather well distributed over Ohio during migrations; several large nesting heronries in northern Ohio.

<b>Yellow-crowned Night Heron</b> <i>Nyctanassa v. violacea</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Aug.-Sept.		Nesting population appears to be increasing; most often recorded nesting in western half of State.
<b>Least Bittern</b> <i>Ixobrychus e. exilis</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 5/1-6/1	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 8/1-9/20		Has decreased greatly in nesting abundance recently.
<b>American Bittern</b> <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/1-5/10	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 9/10-10/15	<b>VR</b>	Has decreased greatly in nesting abundance recently; now rare in Ohio except locally.
<b>Whistling Swan</b> <i>Olor columbianus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 3/10-5/1	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 10/20-11/10	<b>VR</b>	Largest flights occur along south shore of Lake Erie, usually during or preceding full moon.
<b>Canada Goose</b> <i>Branta canadensis</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/1-4/10	<i>VR-U</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 9/24-10/20	<b>R-C</b>	<i>B. c. interior</i> , the common migrant and winter visitor; <i>B. c. hutchinsii</i> , rare migrant and winter visitor; <i>B. c. maxima</i> , recently introduced.
<b>Brant</b> <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Mar.-May		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Oct.-Dec.	<b>Ac.</b>	Occasionally observed, mainly in northern half of Ohio.
<b>Snow Goose</b> <i>Chen h. hyperborea</i>	<b>R-U</b> Mar.-Apr.	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>U-C</b> 10/19-11/20	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Although considered as two species in the A. O. U. Check-list, (1957), recent evidence indicates rather conclusively that Snow and Blue geese are color phases of the same species.
<b>Blue Goose</b> <i>Chen caerulescens</i>	<b>R-U</b> Mar.-Apr.	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>U-C</b> 10/19-11/20	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Before 1920, the "Snow" phase was considered more numerous than was the "Blue" phase; reverse is true at present (Smith: 1966).

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Mallard</b> <i>Anas p. platyrhynchos</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 3/10-4/15	<i>R-U</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 8/20-12/1	<b>U-C</b>	Formerly far more numerous; nests primarily in northern half of State.
<b>Black Duck</b> <i>Anas rubripes</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 3/1-4/10	<i>R-U</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 9/1-12/10	<b>U-C</b>	Rather rare before 1900; now rivaling Mallard in abundance.
<b>Gadwell</b> <i>Anas strepera</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/7-5/11	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>U-C</b> 9/1-12/1	<b>R</b>	Believed to breed rarely in Ottawa and other northern Ohio counties.
<b>Pintail</b> <i>Anas acuta</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/1-4/18	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>U-C</b> 8/20-12/1	<b>R-U</b>	Believed to breed rarely in Ottawa and other northern Ohio counties.
<b>Green-winged Teal</b> <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/6-5/15	<i>VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/20-12/1	<b>R</b>	Recorded nesting a few times; species most numerous during migrations in large marshes bordering Lake Erie.
<b>Blue-winged Teal</b> <i>Anas d. discors</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/20-5/15	<i>VR-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 7/25-11/6	<b>VR</b>	Nests regularly in the northern two-thirds of Ohio; most numerous in northern third; well distributed over Ohio during migrations.
<b>European Widgeon</b> <i>Mareca penelope</i>	<b>VR-R</b> Mar.-May			<b>Ac.</b>	Only males in breeding plumage identifiable in field. Usually one or a few recorded annually in Ohio.



<b>American Widgeon</b> <i>Mareca americana</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 3/1-5/1	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May,-Aug.</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/10-12/1	<b>R</b>	Well distributed during migrations; young have been observed in northern Ohio.
<b>Shoveler</b> <i>Spatula clypeata</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/10-5/15	<i>VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 9/1-11/18	<b>VR</b>	Young have been observed in northern and central Ohio; well distributed over State during migrations.
<b>Wood Duck</b> <i>Aix sponsa</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/15-4/20	<i>U-VC</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 8/15-11/10	<b>VR</b>	Well distributed in migration and as a nesting species in Ohio.
<b>Redhead</b> <i>Aythya americana</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/10-5/10	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-VC</b> 10/25-12/1	<b>VR-R</b>	Nests very rarely in northern Ohio; common locally inland during migrations.
<b>Ring-necked Duck</b> <i>Aythya collaris</i>	<b>VU-VC</b> 3/1-5/10	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>VU-C</b> 10/15-12/1	<b>R-U</b>	Has greatly decreased in abundance recently; winters annually on Lake Erie in small numbers; may rarely nest.
<b>Canvasback</b> <i>Aythya valisineria</i>	<b>VU-VC</b> 2/20-4/15	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>VU-C</b> 10/25-12/15	<b>R-U</b>	A recent great decrease in numbers; winters in small numbers on Lake Erie.
<b>Greater Scaup</b> <i>Aythya marila nearctica</i>	<b>VR-R</b> Feb.-Apr.		<b>VR-R</b> Oct.-Dec.	<b>VR</b>	Occurs annually in northern Ohio; records often unreliable.
<b>Lesser Scaup</b> <i>Aythya affinis</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 3/1-5/25	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 10/12-12/10	<b>R</b>	A recent decrease in numbers but still well distributed throughout State during migrations.
<b>Common Goldeneye</b> <i>Bucephala clangula americana</i>	<b>U-C</b> 2/10-3/30	<b>VR</b>	<b>U-C</b> 10/25-12/21	<b>U-C</b>	Well distributed throughout State in winter and during migrations; least numerous in south-eastern Ohio.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Bufflehead</b> <i>Bucephala albeola</i>	<b>U</b> 3/1-5/20		<b>U</b> 10/25-12/21	<b>R-U</b>	Most numerous on larger bodies of water; formerly far more numerous than at present.
<b>Oldsquaw</b> <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	<b>R</b> Mar.-May		<b>R</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>VR-R</b>	Mostly observed in northern Ohio; occasional flights following severe winter storms.
<b>White-winged Scoter</b> <i>Melanitta d. deglandi</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Mar.-May		<b>VR-U</b> Oct.-Dec.	<b>VR</b>	Believed to occur during migrations in Ohio more frequently and regularly than do the other scoters.
<b>Surf Scoter</b> <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Mar.-May		<b>VR-R</b> Oct.-Nov.	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	May occur annually.
<b>Common Scoter</b> <i>Oidemia nigra americana</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Mar.-May		<b>VR</b> Oct.-Nov.	<b>Ac.</b>	May occur annually.
<b>Ruddy Duck</b> <i>Oxyura jamaicensis rubida</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/12-5/1	<i>Ac.-VR</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 9/15-12/1	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Believed to breed very rarely in Ohio; rather well distributed on the larger waters during migrations.
<b>Hooded Merganser</b> <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	<b>U-C</b> 2/25-4/30	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 10/20-12/20	<b>VR</b>	There are authentic nesting records; formerly far more numerous than at present.
<b>Common Merganser</b> <i>Mergus merganser americanus</i>	<b>R-U</b> 2/10-4/2	<b>VR</b>	<b>R-U</b> 10/20-12/20	<b>R-C</b>	Most numerous on the larger streams and lakes; formerly more abundant than at present.

<b>Red-breasted Merganser</b> <i>Mergus s. serrator</i>	<b>R-VC</b> 3/15-5/20	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>U-VC</b> 10/25-12/15	<b>R</b>	Most numerous on Lake Erie during migrations.
<b>Turkey Vulture</b> <i>Cathartes aura septentrionalis</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/1-5/1	<i>U-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 9/20-11/15	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Nests most numerous in hilly sections of southern third of Ohio.
<b>Black Vulture</b> <i>Coragyps atratus</i>	<b>R</b> Mar.-Apr.	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>R</b> Sept.-Oct.	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Accidental in northern half of State; possible northward flight in late summer and early fall into central Ohio.
<b>Goshawk</b> <i>Accipiter gentilis atricapillus</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Feb.-Apr.		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Several authentic records.
<b>Sharp-shinned Hawk</b> <i>Accipiter striatus velox</i>	<b>R-U</b> 3/15-5/20	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>R-U</b> 9/1-10/15	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Although flights still occur during migrations in northern Ohio, they are not as large or as frequent as formerly.
<b>Cooper's Hawk</b> <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/1-5/15	<i>U</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 10/1-12/1	<b>U-C</b>	Moderate flights locally in northern Ohio in spring; species has decreased in nesting abundance recently.
<b>Red-tailed Hawk</b> <i>Buteo jamaicensis borealis</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/1-5/10	<i>U</i> <i>Mar.-June</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 10/1-12/15	<b>U-C</b>	Large flights locally in northern Ohio; nests throughout State.
<b>Red-shouldered Hawk</b> <i>Buteo l. lineatus</i>	<b>R-U</b> 3/1-5/10	<i>R-U</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>R-U</b> 10/1-11/25	<b>VR</b>	Formerly a far more abundant nesting species; least numerous in southeastern and southern Ohio.
<b>Broad-winged Hawk</b> <i>Buteo p. platypterus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/1-5/20	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>VR-U</b> 9/1-10/20	<b>Ac.</b>	Large flights occasionally in northern Ohio in spring; nests locally, primarily in eastern and southern Ohio.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Rough-legged Hawk</b> <i>Buteo lagopus s. johannis</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/21-4/30		<b>R-C</b> 10/20-12/10	<b>R-C</b>	Northward movement begins in late winter; largest numbers usually are in western and northern Ohio.
<b>Golden Eagle</b> <i>Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Mar.-Apr.		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Not recorded annually.
<b>Bald Eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Feb.-Mar.	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>Feb.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Oct.-Nov.	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Besides the spring and fall movements there may be a late spring-early summer invasion of southern birds; recent decrease in numbers; nests in northern Ohio.
<b>Marsh Hawk</b> <i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i>	<b>R-C-</b> 3/21-4/20	<b>R-U</b> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 9/21-11/15	<b>U-C</b>	Well distributed in winter; decreased greatly as a nesting species in recent years.
<b>Osprey</b> <i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>	<b>R</b> 4/1-5/20	<i>Ac.</i>	<b>R</b> 9/1-10/30		Well distributed about larger bodies of water; recent decrease in numbers during migrations; presumed to have nested regularly before 1900.
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b> <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	<b>R-U</b> 3/10-5/20	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>R-U</b> 9/1-11/10	<b>VR</b>	Formerly, annual flights occurred in counties bordering western Lake Erie; great decrease in numbers in recent years.

<b>Pigeon Hawk</b> <i>Falco c. columbarius</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/15-5/18		<b>R-C</b> 9/15-10/20		Formerly, large flights occurred in western Lake Erie counties; marked decrease in numbers recently; possibly nested formerly.
<b>Sparrow Hawk</b> <i>Falco s. sparverius</i>	<b>U-C</b>	<i>U-C</i> <i>Feb.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b>	<b>U-C</b>	Has rather steadily decreased in nesting abundance since 1920.
<b>Ruffed Grouse</b> <i>Bonasa umbellus monticola</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b>	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b>	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Sedentary; abundant before 1890, followed by great decrease; recently has increased in numbers in eastern and southern portions; largely absent in western half of Ohio.
<b>Bobwhite</b> <i>Colinus v. virginianus</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<i>R-C</i> <i>May.-Aug.</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<b>R-C</b>	Sedentary; fluctuates in annual abundance; sometimes reduced to a few in some northern Ohio counties following severe winter storms; most numerous in southern half of State.
<b>Ring-necked Pheasant</b> <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<i>R-C</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<b>R-C</b>	Sedentary; introduced into State from Old World before 1900, reaching greatest abundance in western and northern Ohio during the 1920's and 1930's. Recent great decrease in numbers, except in areas such as some marshes bordering Lake Erie.
<b>Gray Partridge</b> <i>Perdix p. perdix</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Sedentary; first introduced into State from Old World about 1906; increased in northwestern Ohio until the late 1930's after which it drastically decreased or became extirpated in all except a few localities.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Turkey</b> <i>Meleagris gallopavo silvestris</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b>	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b>	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Sedentary; originally numerous, decreasing during last decades of last century until extirpated from State. Recently introduced into southeastern, southern and eastern Ohio.
<b>Sandhill Crane</b> <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Apr.	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Oct.		Last reported nesting in Ohio in 1926; no longer recorded annually.
<b>King Rail</b> <i>Rallus e. elegans</i>	<b>R</b> 4/15-5/15	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>VR</b> 8/20-10/1	<b>Ac.</b>	Numerous about the larger bodies of water in the State before 1930, decreasing until it is now in danger of extirpation.
<b>Virginia Rail</b> <i>Rallus l. limicola</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/10-5/10	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/25-10/15	<b>Ac.</b>	Formerly much more numerous; nesting now restricted largely to northern Ohio.
<b>Sora</b> <i>Porzana carolina</i>	<b>R-U</b> 4/10-5/20	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-U</b> 9/1-10/20		Formerly far more numerous; nesting now restricted largely to northern Ohio.
<b>Yellow Rail</b> <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 4/15-5/5	<i>Ac.</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Sept.-Oct.		Probably more numerous than the few reliable records indicate. One authentic nesting record.
<b>Purple Gallinule</b> <i>Porphyryula martinica</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.</i> <i>June-Aug.</i>	<i>Ac.</i>		Noted most often in spring; one nesting record.

<b>Common Gallinule</b> <i>Gallinula chloropus cachinnans</i>	<b>R-U</b> 4/14-5/10	<i>VR-U</i> <i>June-Aug.</i>	<b>R-U</b> 8/15-10/5		Has decreased notably in numbers in recent years; nesting almost entirely confined to northern half of State.
<b>American Coot</b> <i>Fulica americana</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/10-5/20	<i>R-U</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 9/10-11/25		Rather generally distributed during migrations; nesting confined almost entirely to northern half of State.
<b>Semipalmated Plover</b> <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/7-6/5	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>U-C</b> 8/5-10/10		Fairly well distributed over State during migrations where suitable habitat exists.
<b>Piping Plover</b> <i>Charadrius melodus circumcinctus</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.</b> Aug.-Sept.		Formerly nested in all counties bordering Lake Erie; may still nest in some areas.
<b>Killdeer</b> <i>Charadrius v. vociferus</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 2/20-4/20	<i>R-VC</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 7/20-11/5	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Distributed throughout Ohio as transient and nesting species.
<b>American Golden Plover</b> <i>Pluvialis d. dominica</i>	<b>R-Ab.</b> 4/1-5/10	<b>VR</b>	<b>R-U</b> 8/10-10/25		As transient, formerly abundant, then rare, becoming numerous again in recent years, especially in western half of Ohio.
<b>Black-bellied Plover</b> <i>Squatarola squatarola</i>	<b>VR-U</b> 5/6-6/3	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>VR-U</b> 8/15-10/10		Most numerous along Lake Erie; largely absent from interior Ohio during spring migration; more frequently observed in interior in fall.
<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b> <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 5/5-6/5	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 8/1-10/15		Of regular occurrence along Lake Erie; most numerous in spring; very rare or absent in much of interior Ohio.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>American Woodcock</b> <i>Philohela minor</i>	<b>VR-U</b> 3/10-5/10	<i>VR-R</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>VR-U</b> 9/10-10/25	<b>Ac.</b>	Breeds throughout Ohio, most numerous in eastern half of State.
<b>Common Snipe</b> <i>Capella gallinago delicata</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/4-5/15	<i>Ac.</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/5-10/25	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Well distributed over State during migrations, especially in spring; occasionally breeds in northeastern Ohio.
<b>Whimbrel</b> <i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> May-June		<b>Ac.-VR</b> July-Oct.		Noted most frequently in spring along Lake Erie; very rare in interior Ohio.
<b>Upland Plover</b> <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	<b>R-U</b> 4/1-5/10	<i>R-U</i> <i>Apr.-June</i>	<b>R-C</b> 7/5-9/18		Numerous migrant until 1930's; now much reduced in transient and nesting numbers.
<b>Spotted Sandpiper</b> <i>Actitis macularia</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/20-5/20	<i>U-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 7/15-10/1		Nests throughout Ohio, along streams and lakes.
<b>Solitary Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa s. solitaria</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/15-5/20	<b>VR</b>	<b>U-C</b> 7/15-10/1		Well distributed over Ohio during migrations.
<b>Willet</b> <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> May-June		<b>Ac.-VR</b> July-Sept.		Irregularly observed, most often about Lake Erie.
<b>Greater Yellowlegs</b> <i>Totanus melanoleucus</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/25-5/15	<b>VR</b>	<b>U-C</b> 7/20-10/20		Rather well distributed over Ohio during migrations.



<b>Lesser Yellowlegs</b> <i>Totanus flavipes</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/1-5/25	<b>VR</b>	<b>U-C</b> 7/7-10/15		Rather well distributed over Ohio during migrations, usually occurs in larger numbers than does the Greater Yellowlegs.
<b>Knot</b> <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 5/15-6/3	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Aug.-Sept.		Very rare, except along Lake Erie; more frequently observed during northward migration.
<b>Purple Sandpiper</b> <i>Erolia maritima</i>			<b>Ac.</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.</b>	Irregularly observed along Lake Erie; mostly on outer islands.
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b> <i>Erolia melanotos</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 3/25-5/10	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>C-VC</b> 7/20-10/20		Observed throughout Ohio during both migrations.
<b>White-rumped Sandpiper</b> <i>Erolia fuscicollis</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> 5/10-6/2	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/1-10/20		Observed sparingly and locally in interior Ohio; more numerous along Lake Erie, approximately as numerous in spring as during the fall migration.
<b>Baird's Sandpiper</b> <i>Erolia bairdii</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Apr.-May		<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/15-10/1		Seldom observed during spring migration, regularly during fall; most numerous along Lake Erie, including the islands.
<b>Least Sandpiper</b> <i>Erolia minutilla</i>	<b>U-C</b> 5/5-6/2	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>R-C</b> 7/20-10/15		Rather well distributed locally throughout Ohio during migrations.
<b>Dunlin</b> <i>Erolia alpina pacifica</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/7-6/3	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>R-C</b> 9/15-11/20	<b>Ac.</b>	Rather well distributed locally throughout Ohio during migrations, becoming quite abundant during favorable climatic and habitat conditions.

LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus griseus hendersoni</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/25-6/2	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 7/4-9/7		Rather numerous along Lake Erie during spring and fall migrations until Sept. 8.
<b>Long-billed Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	<b>Ac.</b> Mar.		<b>Ac.-C</b> 7/14-11/1		Occasionally quite numerous in northern Ohio during late Aug. and Sept.
<b>Stilt Sandpiper</b> <i>Micropalama himantopus</i>	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 7/17-10/5		Present locally throughout Ohio in late Aug. and Sept.; know of no spring collections, and very few reliable sight records.
<b>Semipalmated Sandpiper</b> <i>Ereunetes pusillus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/1-6/5	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>R-C</b> 7/10-10/15		Well distributed over Ohio during migrations; usually present in numbers later in spring and not so late in fall, as is the Least Sandpiper.
<b>Western Sandpiper</b> <i>Ereunetes mauri</i>			<b>Ac.-R</b> 7/15-9/20		Not aware of any collection in spring; present in small numbers along Lake Erie, occasionally elsewhere, during Aug. and first half of Sept.
<b>Buff-breasted Sandpiper</b> <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	<b>Ac.</b>		<b>Ac.-R</b> 8/15-10/1		Not observed regularly; noted mostly in late Aug. and early Sept.

<b>Marbled Godwit</b> <i>Limosa fedoa</i>	<b>Ac.</b> Apr.-May		<b>Ac.</b> Aug.-Oct.		Seldomly recorded, more often in fall than in spring.
<b>Hudsonian Godwit</b> <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	<b>Ac.</b> May		<b>Ac.-R</b> Aug.-Oct.		Apparently increasing in numbers markedly in recent years; rather regular during fall migration in marshes of western Lake Erie.
<b>Ruff</b> <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Apr.-May		<b>Ac.</b>		A few reliable spring records mostly from central and northern Ohio; one fall record, collected 11/10/1872.
<b>Sanderling</b> <i>Crocethia alba</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 5/10-6/4	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 7/20-10/10		Of regular annual occurrence along Lake Erie; much rarer inland.
<b>American Avocet</b> <i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	<b>Ac.</b> May	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.</b> Aug.-Oct.		A few reliable records along Lake Erie and inland; not observed annually.
<b>Red Phalarope</b> <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	<b>Ac.</b>		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Sept.-Nov.		A fall straggler, not observed annually.
<b>Wilson's Phalarope</b> <i>Steganopus tricolor</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> 4/28-6/2	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> 7/20-9/24		Majority of the reliable records are from northwestern Ohio.
<b>Northern Phalarope</b> <i>Lobipes lobatus</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> May-June	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Aug.-Oct.	<b>Ac.</b>	One or more recorded annually; most frequently noted in Lake Erie region.
<b>Parasitic Jaeger</b> <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>			<b>Ac.-VR</b> Aug.-Dec.		Immatures readily confused with young of Long-tailed Jaeger; not recorded annually.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Fall	Remarks
<b>Glaucous Gull</b> <i>Larus h. hyperboreus</i>	<b>Ac.</b> 3/21-4/3	<b>Ac.</b>		<b>Ac.-VR</b> 12/21-3/20	Accidental in Ohio except along Lake Erie; more immatures and subadults observed than adults.
<b>Great Black-backed Gull</b> <i>Larus marinus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Jan.-Mar.	<b>Ac.-R</b>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Dec.	<b>U-C</b> Dec.	Recently of regular occurrence throughout the year along Lake Erie; rare inland.
<b>Herring Gull</b> <i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i>	<b>R-Ab.</b> 3/1-5/1	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>R-Ab.</b> 9/15-12/15	<b>R-C</b>	Most numerous about Lake Erie; locally abundant in inland Ohio; nests regularly on islands in western Lake Erie.
<b>Ring-billed Gull</b> <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	<b>R-VC</b> 3/5-5/15	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>R-Ab.</b> 8/25-12/10	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Most numerous along Lake Erie, especially during late summer and fall; recently found nesting in western Lake Erie.
<b>Franklin's Gull</b> <i>Larus pipixcan</i>	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 9/10-12/1		Accidental inland, except possibly Lake St. Marys; rather regular but in very small numbers in fall along western Lake Erie.
<b>Bonaparte's Gull</b> <i>Larus philadelphia</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 3/15-5/20	<b>Ac.-R</b>	<b>Ac.-Ab.</b> 9/1-12/15	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Rare inland in some localities; most numerous along Lake Erie, especially in late fall when flocks of thousands may be found; non-breeders and immatures observed during summer.

<b>Forster's Tern</b> <i>Sterna forsteri</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Apr.-June	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/10-11/5		Very rare inland; regular in fall about western Lake Erie (Campbell and Trautman, 1936, 213-14); recently as many as 1000 observed in a day.
<b>Common Tern</b> <i>Sterna h. hirundo</i>	<b>VR-C</b> 4/15-6/5	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>VR-C</b> 8/25-11/15		Numerous about larger inland bodies of water during migrations and/or nesting along Lake Erie; former nesting islands, such as Starve, now taken over by Herring Gull.
<b>Least Tern</b> <i>Sterna albifrons athalassos</i>	<b>Ac.</b> May-June		<b>Ac.</b> Aug.-Sept.		Not observed annually in Ohio.
<b>Caspian Tern</b> <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/15-6/1	<b>Ac.-U</b>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 8/1-10/15		Most regular and numerous along Lake Erie where a few summer.
<b>Black Tern</b> <i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/1-6/15	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/1-9/15		Rather well distributed during migrations inland; most numerous along Lake Erie where it nests in marshes; largest flights in late Aug.; has greatly decreased in nesting abundance recently.
<b>Rock Dove</b> <i>Columba livia</i>	<b>C</b> Apr.-May	<i>C</i> <i>Mar.-Sept.</i>	<b>C</b> Sept.-Oct.	<b>C</b>	Naturalized; originally from Old World; feral birds nest under bridges, in occupied and unoccupied buildings, rarely in large trees; during migrations flocks observed crossing Lake Erie; recorded nesting every month of year.

LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Mourning Dove</b> <i>Zenaidura macroura carolinensis</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 3/10-5/1	<i>C</i> <i>Mar.-Sept.</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 9/15-11/20	<b>R-C</b>	Well distributed throughout State as transient and/or winter and summer resident; least numerous or largely absent from northeastern Ohio in winter; recorded nesting every month of year.
<b>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</b> <i>Coccyzus a. americanus</i>	<b>U-C</b> 5/8-6/18	<i>U-C</i> <i>June-Sept.</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/15-10/1		Nests throughout Ohio, but apparently least numerous and more local during nesting season in the northeast.
<b>Black-billed Cuckoo</b> <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/8-6/18	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>June-Sept.</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/15-10/1		Nesting locally, least numerous in southern and western Ohio; most numerous in eastern and northeastern part of State.
<b>Barn Owl</b> <i>Tyto alba pratincola</i>	<b>R-U</b>	<i>R-U</i> <i>May-Oct.</i>	<b>R-U</b>	<b>R-U</b>	Largely resident; most numerous in southern third of Ohio; young recorded during every month of year.
<b>Screech Owl</b> <i>Otus asio naevius</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<i>R-C</i> <i>Mar.-Sept.</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<b>R-C</b>	Largely resident; probably least numerous in northeastern Ohio.
<b>Great Horned Owl</b> <i>Bubo v. virginianus</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<i>R-C</i> <i>Feb.-June</i>	<b>R-C</b>	<b>R-C</b>	Rather well distributed throughout Ohio; apparently a recent increase in abundance.

<b>Snowy Owl</b> <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	<b>Ac.</b> Mar.-Apr.		<b>Ac.-R</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Not recorded annually; most frequently observed in northern half of State, often about city dumps or wherever rats ( <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> ) are numerous.
<b>Barred Owl</b> <i>Strix v. varia</i>	<b>R-U</b>	<i>R-U</i> Mar.-July	<b>R-U</b>	<b>R-U</b>	Rather generally distributed; apparently has decreased recently in abundance.
<b>Long-eared Owl</b> <i>Asio otus wilsonianus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Mar.-Apr.	<i>Ac.-R</i> Mar.-June	<b>Ac.-U</b> Oct.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Most frequently observed in winter and in northern half of Ohio; nests sparingly in State, chiefly in the northern part.
<b>Short-eared Owl</b> <i>Asio f. flammeus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b>	<i>Ac.-VR</i> Apr.-July	<b>Ac.-C</b>	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Most frequently observed in winter and in western half of Ohio; nests rarely in northern half of State; has decreased in abundance recently.
<b>Saw-whet Owl</b> <i>Aegolius a. acadicus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Mar.-Apr.	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Mostly observed perching in conifers and dense shrubbery during migrations; presumably nests locally, chiefly in the northern third of State.
<b>Chuck-will's-widow</b> <i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> May-June	<i>Ac.-VR</i> May-June			Reported as strays in most parts of southern and central Ohio; nests annually in Adams County.
<b>Whip-poor-will</b> <i>Caprimulgus v. vociferus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/20-5/20	<i>Ac.-C</i> May-July	<b>VR-C</b> 8/20-10/15		Rather well distributed during migrations; most numerous as a nesting species in wooded, and usually hilly, sections; very local in northwestern and central Ohio.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Common Nighthawk</b> <i>Chordeiles m. minor</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/28-6/10	<i>R-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 8/10-10/1		Well distributed over Ohio during migrations; nests on roofs of buildings, usually in larger villages and cities, rarely in quarries; large fall concentrations occur, mostly in late Aug. and early Sept.
<b>Chimney Swift</b> <i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	<b>C</b> 4/10-5/25	<i>U-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>C</b> 7/25-10/8		Well distributed throughout Ohio during migrations, concentrating wherever there are suitable roosting chimneys; rarely nesting elsewhere than in chimneys.
<b>Ruby-throated Hummingbird</b> <i>Archilochus colubris</i>	<b>U-C</b> 5/3-5/25	<i>R-U</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/10-9/25		Rather generally distributed as a migrant and nesting species; usually most numerous during fall migration.
<b>Belted Kingfisher</b> <i>Megasceryle a. alcyon</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/15-5/10	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 7/15-10/15	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Rather general during migrations; nests locally, usually about larger streams and lakes.
<b>Yellow-shafted Flicker</b> <i>Colaptes auratus luteus</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/15-5/2	<i>R-C</i> <i>A pr.-July</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 9/1-11/1	<b>VR-C</b>	Well distributed as migrant and nesting species throughout Ohio; considerable fluctuations in numbers at times from one winter to another in a given locality; winter numbers obviously regulated by food supply.



<b>Pileated Woodpecker</b> <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> Mar.-Apr.	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> Sept.-Oct.	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Rare or very local in portions of western and northwestern Ohio; most numerous southeast; partially migratory, tending to be absent or rare in some sections of northeastern Ohio during winter; present population largely intermediate in size between <i>D. p. pileatus</i> and <i>D. p. abieticola</i> .
<b>Red-bellied Woodpecker</b> <i>Centurus carolinus zebra</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b>	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b>	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Absent or locally present in northern third of Ohio; most numerous in hill counties of southeastern and southern Ohio; migrational evidence noted especially along northern edge of range.
<b>Red-headed Woodpecker</b> <i>Melanerpes e. erythrocephalus</i>	<b>VR-C</b> 4/20-5/20	<i>VR-C</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>VR-C</b> 9/1-10/10	<b>VR-C</b>	Absent in some areas of eastern Ohio, especially in summer; apparently has increased markedly in recent years, especially in western half of State.
<b>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</b> <i>Sphyrapicus v. varius</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/25-5/12	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 9/15-10/24	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Well distributed during migrations; reported breeding in northeastern Ohio.
<b>Hairy Woodpecker</b> <i>Dendrocopos v. villosus</i>	<b>R-U</b>	<i>R-U</i> <i>Feb.-July</i>	<b>R-U</b>	<b>R-U</b>	Largely sedentary, but migrational movements sometimes apparent during some winters.
<b>Downy Woodpecker</b> <i>Dendrocopos p. pubescens</i>	<b>U-C</b>	<i>U-C</i> <i>Feb.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b>	<b>U-C</b>	Well distributed over Ohio and largely sedentary; changes in numerical abundance from one winter to next may be due in part to migrational shifting.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Eastern Kingbird</b> <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/25-5/20	<i>U-C</i> May-July	<b>U-C</b> 8/15-9/15		Well distributed during migrations; nests chiefly in open, shrubby areas and in vicinity of water.
<b>Great Crested Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiarchus crinitus boreus</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/30-5/20	<i>U-C</i> May-July	<b>U-C</b> 8/20-9/25		Well distributed throughout Ohio during migrations and while nesting.
<b>Eastern Phoebe</b> <i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/15-5/5	<i>R-U</i> Mar.-July	<b>U-C</b> 9/1-10/15	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Well distributed during migrations; formerly far more numerous when more nesting sites under culverts and bridges were available; now seldomly recorded in winter.
<b>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</b> <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	<b>R-U</b> 5/10-5/25		<b>R-U</b> 8/20-9/20		Well distributed during migrations in Ohio but never numerous; fall sight records very unreliable.
<b>Acadian Flycatcher</b> <i>Empidonax virescens</i>	<b>U-C</b> 5/6-5/30	<i>R-U</i> May-Aug.	<b>U-C</b> 8/25-9/25		Well distributed in woodlands during migrations; largest nesting numbers in eastern and southern Ohio; fall sight records extremely unreliable.
<b>Traill's Flycatcher</b> <i>Empidonax t. traillii</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/8-6/1	<i>R-C</i> May-Aug.	<b>R-C</b> 8/10-9/11		Rather local even during migrations; most numerous during migrations and in summer in swampy areas, especially in northern and western Ohio; fall sight records extremely unreliable.

<b>Least Flycatcher</b> <i>Empidonax minimus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/30-5/27	<i>Ac.-VR</i>	<b>R-U</b> 8/25-9/28		Numerous and well distributed during migrations; reported breeding in northern Ohio; few nests observed.
<b>Eastern Wood Pewee</b> <i>Contopus virens</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/7-6/2	<i>R-C</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/20-9/28		Generally distributed as migrant and nesting species, an inhabitant of woodlands and wooded parks.
<b>Olive-sided Flycatcher</b> <i>Nuttallornis borealis</i>	<b>VR-R</b> 5/14-6/9	<i>Ac.</i> <i>June</i>	<b>VR-R</b> 8/1-9/24		Well distributed throughout Ohio and regularly recorded; one nesting record.
<b>Horned Lark</b> <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	<b>U-C</b> 2/10-3/25	<i>R-C</i> <i>Feb.-July</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 10/1-12/10	<b>R-VC</b>	<i>E. a. praticola</i> nests rather generally throughout Ohio and is present all year except in some northern and eastern sections; <i>E. a. alpestris</i> , a northern nesting form, present from Oct. to Apr., often numerous about lake shores and barren fields. (Walker and Trautman, 1936: 151-55).
<b>Tree Swallow</b> <i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 4/1-5/20	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 7/25-10/15		Observed throughout Ohio during migrations; nests most numerous in the northern third of the State, usually in marshes and about lakes.
<b>Bank Swallow</b> <i>Riparia r. riparia</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 4/10-5/25	<i>Ac.-VC</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>VR-Ab.</b> 7/15-9/10		Widely distributed over Ohio during migrations; nesting most numerous in northern half of State, a few colonies numbering hundreds of pairs; often confused during nesting season with Rough-winged Swallow.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Rough-winged Swallow</b> <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/12-5/20	<i>R-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 7/1-9/1		Well distributed during migrations; nests locally throughout State, usually in colonies of fewer than 15 pairs.
<b>Barn Swallow</b> <i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 4/2-5/20	<i>R-Ab.</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 7/15-10/15		Well distributed in Ohio during migrations and in the nesting season; apparently a more numerous nesting species formerly.
<b>Cliff Swallow</b> <i>Petrochelidon p. pyrrhonota</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 5/2-5/28	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 8/5-9/12		Usually local and occurring singly or in small groups during migrations and while nesting; occasional large flocks observed in late May and late August.
<b>Purple Martin</b> <i>Progne s. subis</i>	<b>C-VC</b> 3/15-5/20	<i>R-VC</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 8/10-9/20		Generally distributed throughout migrations, more local while nesting; huge roosts, numbering many thousands of birds, recorded from widely scattered sections of Ohio during late Aug. and early Sept.
<b>Blue Jay</b> <i>Cyanocitta cristata bromia</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 3/1-5/25	<i>R-C</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 8/15-11/1	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Well distributed generally throughout Ohio during migrations and while nesting, except in southeastern Ohio; huge migrations across western Lake Erie during mid-May, and in Sept. and early Oct.

<b>Common Crow</b> <i>Corvus b. brachyrhynchos</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 1/20-5/1	<i>U-C</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 9/15-11/1	<b>VR-Ab.</b>	Well distributed in Ohio during migrations and in nesting season; migrations over western Lake Erie begin in late Jan., reaching peak in late Feb. and March, and throughout Oct. and early Nov.; formerly much more numerous.
<b>Black-capped Chickadee</b> <i>Parus a. atricapillus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 3/10-5/25	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 10/10-12/1	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Usually resident in northern Ohio south to Mercer, Holmes and Jefferson counties; several well-defined invasions during fall and winter into southern half of Ohio since 1952.
<b>Carolina Chickadee</b> <i>Parus carolinensis extimus</i>	<b>Ac.-VC</b> 3/1-5/1	<i>Ac.-VC</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-VC</b> 9/10-10/30	<b>Ac.-VC</b>	Usually resident in southern two-thirds of State, except in the extreme northern edge of its range during winter; absent or accidental in northern third of Ohio.
<b>Tufted Titmouse</b> <i>Parus bicolor</i>	<b>C</b>	<i>R-C</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	Recorded during all seasons throughout State; least numerous in northern fourth, especially in winter; an increase in number has been observed during some winters in southern Ohio.
<b>White-breasted Nuthatch</b> <i>Sitta carolinensis cookei</i>	<b>U-C</b>	<i>U-C</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b>	<b>U-C</b>	Recorded during all seasons throughout Ohio; an influx during some winters in portions of southern half of State; many appear to be paired during fall and winter, as well as in spring and summer.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Red-breasted Nuthatch</b> <i>Sitta canadensis</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/15-5/30	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 8/28-11/1	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Fluctuates in numbers greatly from one winter or one migration to the next; a few nesting records for northeastern Ohio.
<b>Brown Creeper</b> <i>Certhia familiaris americana</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/1-5/4	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 10/1-11/1	<b>R-C</b>	Fluctuates in numbers greatly from one winter to another; observed nesting in northeastern Ohio.
<b>House Wren</b> <i>Troglodytes aedon baldwini</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/5-5/25	<i>Ac.C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 9/1-10/10		Well distributed throughout State during migrations; rare or uncommon as a nesting species in parts of southern and southeastern Ohio.
<b>Winter Wren</b> <i>Troglodytes troglodytes hiemalis</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/15-5/10	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 9/24-11/10	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Rather well distributed during migrations; numbers fluctuate from one winter to the next, and may be absent in winter from rather large areas; several summer sight records.
<b>Bewick's Wren</b> <i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 3/25-4/25	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Aug.-Sept.	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Although observed nesting in Ottawa, Ashtabula and other northern Ohio counties, it nests more or less annually in the state only as far north as from Mercer eastward to Columbiana counties; the subspecies, <i>T. b. bewickii</i> , occupies all the State except extreme southwestern part, where intergrades with <i>T. b. altus</i> occur.

<b>Carolina Wren</b> <i>Thryothorus l. ludovicianus</i>	VR-C	VR-C <i>Mar.-July</i>	VR-C	VR-C	Sometimes great fluctuations in numbers occur from one year to the next, in various sections of Ohio or over the entire State; averages least numerous in the northern fourth of Ohio; largely resident.
<b>Long-billed Marsh Wren</b> <i>Telmatodytes palustris dissaëptus</i>	R-C 4/10-6/1	Ac.-C <i>May-Sept.</i>	R-C 9/10-10/15	Ac.-R	Migrants noted in both spring and fall in the larger marshes throughout Ohio; occasionally great fluctuations in nesting numbers from one year to another; wintering individuals recorded almost yearly.
<b>Short-billed Marsh Wren</b> <i>Cistothorus platensis stellaris</i>	Ac.-R 5/5-6/5	Ac.-U <i>May-Sept.</i>	Ac.-U 9/12-10/15	Ac.	Most sporadic, some years apparently absent, others occurring in numbers during migrations or in nesting season; the most successful nestings appear to be in late July and August.
<b>Mockingbird</b> <i>Mimus p. polyglottos</i>	Ac.-C	Ac.-C <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	Ac.-C	Ac.-C	Largely resident; occasional birds noted flying over western Lake Erie islands in April and September; nests throughout State although quite locally and in small numbers in northern third; winter killings cause considerable fluctuations in numbers.
<b>Catbird</b> <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	U-VC 4/20-5/30	U-C <i>May-July</i>	U-C 8/20-10/15	Ac.-R	Generally distributed throughout Ohio; usually a numerous transient and nesting species; wintering individuals rare but recorded almost annually.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Brown Thrasher</b> <i>Toxostoma r. rufum</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/25-5/30	<i>U-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 9/1-10/12	<b>Ac.</b>	Generally distributed throughout Ohio during migrations and in nesting season, concentrating about multiflora rose, osage-orange and crataegus hedges and thickets; occasionally recorded in winter.
<b>Robin</b> <i>Turdus m. migratorius</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 1/20-6/24	<i>C-Ab.</i> <i>Mar.-Aug.</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 9/1-11/5	<b>Ac.-Ab.</b>	Generally distributed throughout Ohio while nesting and as a migrant; migrations usually heaviest during March and October, although flocks of migrants have been observed crossing Lake Erie in late May; occasionally in flocks of 1000's in winter wherever food is abundant.
<b>Wood Thrush</b> <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/8-5/20	<i>U-C</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/25-10/5		Well distributed as a transient; as a nesting species is rare locally, especially in the highly agriculturalized areas of western Ohio; common locally in wooded areas of eastern and southern Ohio.
<b>Hermit Thrush</b> <i>Hylocichla guttata faxoni</i>	<b>U-C</b> 3/25-5/20	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 9/28-11/10	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Well distributed over Ohio during migrations; breeds in northeastern part of State; a few recorded annually during winter.



<b>Swainson's Thrush</b> <i>Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 4/24-5/25		<b>U-VC</b> 8/31-10/15		Numerous and well distributed over Ohio during migrations.
<b>Gray-cheeked Thrush</b> <i>Hylocichla m. minima</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/1-6/1		<b>R-C</b> 9/10-10/15	<b>Ac.</b>	Well distributed in Ohio during migrations but seldomly very numerous.
<b>Veery</b> <i>Hylocichla fuscescens</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/25-5/30	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/31-9/30		Well distributed during migrations; nests sparingly in northern and northeastern Ohio; occasionally during high easterly winds in spring or fall there are present numbers of bright, tawny-brown birds of the subspecies <i>H. f. fuscescens</i> ; during westerly storms the birds may be duller and more brownish, representing <i>H. f. salicicola</i> ; many intermediates occur, sometimes comprising the bulk of the individuals present at a given time.
<b>Eastern Bluebird</b> <i>Sialia s. sialis</i>	<b>R-C</b> 2/20-5/10	<i>R-C</i> <i>Mar.-Aug.</i>	<b>R-C</b> 9/5-11/15	<b>R-C</b>	Has fluctuated greatly in transient and nesting numbers recently; least numerous as a nesting species on the highly cultivated farms of western and northwestern Ohio; often numerous in winter wherever berries are plentiful.
<b>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</b> <i>Polioptila c. caerulea</i>	<b>R-VC</b> 4/10-5/20	<i>R-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/25-9/10		Most numerous as transient and nesting species in the wooded, unglaciated portion of Ohio; locally rare or absent in extreme northern counties.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b> <i>Regulus s. satrapa</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/15-5/3		<b>R-C</b> 9/25-10/10	<b>R-U</b>	Usually, very numerous in migrations; most often about conifers during winter.
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b> <i>Regulus c. calendula</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/1-5/20		<b>R-C</b> 9/10-11/1	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Occasionally widespread and very numerous during April and October; apparently the few wintering birds recorded wander about considerably.
<b>Water Pipit</b> <i>Anthus spinoletta rubescens</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 3/20-5/20	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 9/10-11/5	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Unpredictable as to time when height of spring migration may occur, usually occurring in April and early May but sometimes in March; a few noted almost annually in winter.
<b>Cedar Waxwing</b> <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	<b>R-Ab.</b> 4/20-6/5	<i>Ac.-U</i> May-Sept.	<b>R-Ab.</b> 8/20-10/30	<b>VR-C</b>	An erratic transient both as regards periods of largest migrations and numbers of individuals; occasionally a marked influx of birds during late Jan. and/or Feb.; recorded nesting throughout Ohio.
<b>Northern Shrike</b> <i>Lanius excubitor borealis</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 4/6		<b>Ac.-R</b> 10/24	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Recorded from several inland areas in State; may be expected almost annually along northern tier of counties, and especially northeastern Ohio; occasionally small, winter invasions occur when as many as 7 have been noted in a day by one observer.

<b>Loggerhead Shrike</b> <i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 3/16-8/30	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>Mar.-June</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> 8/10-9/15	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	<i>Recent:</i> rare or absent throughout much of Ohio during migrations and while nesting; one or a few noted each winter; <i>Past:</i> far more numerous as a nesting species in most areas of State especially wherever there were osage-orange fence rows.
<b>Starling</b> <i>Sturnus v. vulgaris</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> Feb.-Apr.	<i>C-Ab.</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> Aug.-Nov.	<b>U-Ab.</b>	Everywhere in Ohio throughout the year, although occasionally absent for short periods in winter from some Lake Erie islands.
<b>White-eyed Vireo</b> <i>Vireo griseus noveboracensis</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/20-5/15	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/20-10/1		A regular migrant and nesting species only in southern and southeastern Ohio, becoming increasingly local northward; accidental in some northern counties.
<b>Yellow-throated Vireo</b> <i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/20-5/10	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 8/20-9/20		Migrates and nests throughout much of Ohio; numerous in southern third of State, increasingly rare towards the north; not recorded as nesting in some counties in western Ohio.
<b>Solitary Vireo</b> <i>Vireo s. solitarius</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/20-5/20	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>June-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/20-10/1		Regular migrant, in at least small numbers throughout Ohio; recorded nesting rarely in northeastern and southeastern Ohio.
<b>Red-eyed Vireo</b> <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 4/30-6/1	<i>C-VC</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 9/1-10/5		Common migrant and nesting species throughout State; nesting numbers fluctuate, less numerous since 1965 than for several years previously.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Philadelphia Vireo</b> <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	<b>VR-U</b> 5/1-6/2		<b>VR-U</b> 9/6-10/5		Although a regular spring and fall migrant, seldom more than 6 individuals are noted in a day, except during huge waves of migrants in late May along the south shore of western Lake Erie and on the islands.
<b>Warbling Vireo</b> <i>Vireo g. gilvus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/20-5/12	<i>R-C</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>R-C</b> 9/1-10/1		Generally distributed in migrations and during summer; least numerous in some areas of southeastern Ohio.
<b>Black-and-white Warbler</b> <i>Mniotilta varia</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/20-5/20	<i>Ac-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/1-9/30		Well distributed throughout migrations; nests most numerous in wooded portions of southeastern Ohio, less commonly in eastern, northeastern and southwestern part of State; apparently absent or very local in western and northwestern Ohio.
<b>Prothonotary Warbler</b> <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Aug.-Sept.		<i>Recent:</i> local, usually nesting about large streams, lakes and impoundments whenever nesting sites are available; most numerous in western and northwestern Ohio; <i>Past:</i> formerly abundant about large reservoirs such as Buckeye and Indian lakes.

<b>Worm-eating Warbler</b> <i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> May	<i>Ac.-U</i> May-July	<b>Ac.-U</b> Aug.-Sept.	Most frequently observed as a transient and nesting species in Ohio south of a line from Columbiana County southwestward to Hamilton County; northwest of this line it is absent or very local, although spring "overflights" during April sometimes occur, extending as far north as the northernmost tier of counties, including the Lake Erie Islands.
<b>Golden-winged Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> May	<i>Ac.-VR</i> May-July	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Aug.-Sept.	Observed annually as a transient and/or nesting species, usually in widely separated localities in the State.
<b>Blue-winged Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora pinus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/2-5/30	<i>Ac.-U</i> May-July	<b>Ac.-U</b> July-Sept.	Observed in larger numbers during migrations and as a nesting species than is the Golden-winged, especially in southeastern and southern Ohio.
<b>Tennessee Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 4/28-5/30		<b>U-C</b> 8/24-10/12	Transient numbers often vary greatly from one season to the next; the largest numbers have been observed during or following severe westerly storms, that were accompanied by high winds.
<b>Orange-crowned Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora c. celata</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 4/25-5/20		<b>Ac.-R</b> 9/1-10/20	Although widely observed throughout Ohio during migrations, it normally is seen very sparingly, except on rare occasions, when large "overflights" occur, then as many as 50 individuals have been noted in a day.

LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Fall	Remarks
<b>Nashville Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora r. ruficapilla</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/26-5/30	<i>Ac.</i> <i>June-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/23-10/15		Widely distributed and numerous during occasional peaks of migrations throughout Ohio; recorded as nesting rarely in north-eastern Ohio.
<b>Parula Warbler</b> <i>Parula americana</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/20-5/24	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/20-10/1		Widely, although sparingly, distributed over Ohio as a transient; nests east and south of a line extending from Cleveland, thru Columbus to Cincinnati; usually nests in hemlocks.
<b>Yellow Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica petechia aestiva</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 4/20-5/20	<i>U-VC</i> <i>April-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/1-9/17		Noted widely and numerous throughout the State during migrations; very early fall transient; nests abundantly in wooded and brushy lowland areas and marshes.
<b>Magnolia Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 5/1-6/1	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>June-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/20-10/7		Widespread throughout Ohio during migrations; occasional large flights occur; reported nesting and/or summering in north-eastern Ohio.
<b>Cape May Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	<b>U-Ab</b> 5/1-5/31		<b>U-C</b> 8/28-10/1		Numerically has fluctuated greatly during migrations in the last 40 years, reaching a peak during the early 1950's when about the Lake Erie islands it rivalled the Myrtle Warbler in abundance.

<b>Black-throated Blue Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica c. caerulescens</i>	<b>R-U</b> 5/1-5/25	<i>Ac.</i> <i>June-July</i>	<b>R-U</b> 9/1-10/6		Seldom numerous during migrations, although recorded throughout the State; reported nesting only in northeastern Ohio.
<b>Myrtle Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica c. coronata</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 4/15-5/25		<b>C-Ab.</b> 9/15-11/10	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Usually the most numerous warbler species observed migrating throughout Ohio, and in winter.
<b>Black-throated Green Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica v. virens</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 4/22-5/30	<i>Ac.-VU</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 8/30-9/15		Large flights occasionally occur in widely separated portions of Ohio; observed nesting east and south of a line extending from Cleveland through Columbus to Cincinnati; summering individuals have been observed elsewhere.
<b>Cerulean Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/30-5/25	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/12-9/10		Although rather local as a nesting species, it is widely distributed throughout Ohio, preferring large woodlands of mature trees for nesting purposes.
<b>Blackburnian Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica fusca</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/28-5/30	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>June-July</i>	<b>U-C</b> 8/28-10/18		Generally distributed throughout Ohio during migrations; reported nesting only in northeastern and southeastern Ohio.
<b>Yellow-throated Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica dominica albilora</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/10-5/22	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Aug.-Sept.		<i>Recent:</i> recorded in recent years from many widely separated portions of Ohio; nests annually in southern half of State as far north, at least, as Columbus; <i>Past:</i> recorded nesting as far north as northwestern Ohio.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Chestnut-sided Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/1-5/28	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/27-10/5		Widely distributed throughout State, although seldomly observed in large numbers; reported nesting in almost a dozen northern and northeastern counties.
<b>Bay-breasted Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica castanea</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 5/5-5/25		<b>U-VC</b> 8/30-10/5		Annually recorded in varying numbers in all counties during migrations; some years large numbers are present.
<b>Blackpoll Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica striata</i>	<b>U-C</b> 5/5-6/2		<b>U-VC</b> 9/1-10/25		A regular spring and fall transient throughout Ohio; occasionally present in large numbers in October.
<b>Pine Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica p. pinus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/19-5/25	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 9/10-10/10		Has been observed in many localities throughout State but never numerous; nests south and east of a line from Cleveland, through Columbus to Cincinnati, although in very small numbers.
<b>Prairie Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica d. discolor</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/25-5/23	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Aug.-Sept.		Breeds in State south and east of a line extending from Columbiana, southwestward through Coshocton and Clermont counties; usually a rare migrant north and west of this line.



<b>Palm Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica p. palmarum</i>	<b>R-VC</b> 4/20-5/25	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>R-Ab.</b> 9/5-10/25	<b>Ac.</b>	Well distributed during migrations throughout Ohio, ranging from rare in some inland localities to occasionally hundreds in a day about the western Lake Erie islands and adjacent mainland; observed, usually singly, in widely separated localities throughout State in winter; bright, yellow-bellied individuals, referable to <i>D. p. hypochrysea</i> or intergrades, are noted occasionally about Lake Erie after severe, east and northeast storms in spring.
<b>Ovenbird</b> <i>Seiurus a. aurocapillus</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/24-5/26	<b>VR-C</b> May-July	<b>U-C</b> 9/9-10/20	<b>Ac.</b>	Generally distributed and often numerous during migrations; common nesting species in some portions of southern and eastern Ohio; ranging from numerous to absent during nesting season in portions of northern and western Ohio.
<b>Northern Waterthrush</b> <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/20-5/20	<b>Ac.-R</b> May-July	<b>R-U</b> 8/10-10/4		<i>S. n. noveboracensis</i> , a small-billed, yellowish, eastern sub-species, observed mostly before May 10, sometimes numerous during easterly blows; <i>S. n. notabilis</i> , a large-billed bird with whitish line above eye, and underparts whitish except flanks; spots on throat faint and difficult to see; in the field some individuals resembling the Louisiana Waterthrush to a remarkable degree, such individuals occurring mostly during westerly blows; intergrades sometimes numerous; nests sparingly in northeastern Ohio.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Louisiana Waterthrush</b> <i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 3/24-5/5	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> July-Aug.		Arrives in March and April; nests in wooded ravines in Ohio south and east of a line extending from Cleveland through Columbus to Cincinnati; accidental or very rare north and west of this line.
<b>Kentucky Warbler</b> <i>Oporornis formosus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/25-5/8	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> 8/20-9/20		Nests south and east from Columbiana southwestward through Licking to Butler counties; locally common in some southeastern counties; accidental or rare as a migrant or nesting species north and west of the above-mentioned line.
<b>Connecticut Warbler</b> <i>Oporornis agilis</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 5/8-6/5		<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/30-10/2		Late spring migrant throughout Ohio; because of secretive habits considered rare, but locally, at least, is not uncommon during both migrations.
<b>Mourning Warbler</b> <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	<b>VR-U</b> 5/5-6/3	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>June-July</i>	<b>VR-U</b> 8/25-10/2		Late spring migrant throughout Ohio; although often considered rare, it is not uncommon during migrations; definite nesting records from Lucas County, reported nesting in other northern Ohio counties.

<b>Yellowthroat</b> <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> <i>brachidactylus</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 4/25-6/1	<i>U-C</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 8/10-10/10	<b>Ac.</b>	Common migrant, nests in every Ohio county; several authentic records of individuals in winter.
<b>Yellow-breasted Chat</b> <i>Icteria v. virens</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/25-5/20	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-Aug.</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Aug.-Sept.	<b>Ac.</b>	More numerous as migrant and nesting species in southern half of Ohio where it is locally abundant; less numerous in northern half, where it is locally absent from some counties or local areas.
<b>Hooded Warbler</b> <i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 4/25-5/25	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Aug.-Sept.		A local, numerous nesting species in many wooded areas of State south of a line extending from Jefferson, thru Knox, Fairfield, Highland to Clermont counties; rare migrant north of this line; reported nesting in a few northern and northeastern counties.
<b>Wilson's Warbler</b> <i>Wilsonia p. pusilla</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/30-6/1		<b>R-C</b> 8/25-9/28		Well distributed throughout Ohio during migrations; sometimes numerous in late May and early September.
<b>Canada Warbler</b> <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	<b>R-U</b> 5/7-6/2	<i>Ac.</i> <i>June-July</i>	<b>R-U</b> 8/18-9/25		Usually a fairly uncommon migrant throughout Ohio during migrations although occasionally quite numerous; reported nesting in a few northern Ohio counties.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>American Redstart</b> <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	<b>R-C</b> 5/1-5/25	<i>Ac-C</i> May-July	<b>R-C</b> 8/4-10/5		Usually a numerous migrant throughout Ohio; a numerous nesting species in parts of eastern and southern Ohio; nests uncommonly or is locally absent in portions of northern half of State; <i>S. r. ruticilla</i> is the nesting subspecies; <i>S. r. tricolora</i> , a rare transient.
<b>House Sparrow</b> <i>Passer domesticus</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> Mar.-Apr.	<i>C-Ab.</i> Mar.-Aug.	<b>C-Ab.</b> Sept.-Oct.	<b>C-Ab.</b>	Individuals nesting in Ohio largely sedentary; flocks observed flying over islands of western Lake Erie during migrations.
<b>Bobolink</b> <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	<b>VR-Ab.</b> 4/22-5/25	<i>Ac.-U</i> May-Aug.	<b>VR-Ab.</b> 8/1-10/10		Decreased greatly in numbers as a transient and nesting species during past 40 years; at present nests locally in Ohio north of a line extending from Jefferson westward to Butler County; south of this line reported nesting very rarely.
<b>Eastern Meadowlark</b> <i>Sturnella m. magna</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 2/15-3/15	<i>U-Ab.</i> Apr.-Aug.	<b>U-Ab.</b> 8/1-11/1	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Migrates throughout Ohio; flocks frequently observed flying over Lake Erie; inhabits fields wherever vegetation is not too tall or dense.

<b>Western Meadowlark</b> <i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Mar.-May	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>Mar.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Aug.-?		Reported sparingly from many localities throughout State, most often from prairie areas of western and northwestern Ohio; some years is more numerous than during others.
<b>Redwinged Blackbird</b> <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 2/15-4/15	<i>C-Ab.</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> 9/1-11/15	<b>Ac.-C</b>	The breeding form, <i>A. p. phoeniceus</i> , is abundant during migrations especially in April and Sept. and is present in numbers locally in winter; a northern form, <i>A. p. arctolegus</i> , and intergrades between the two forms are present in unknown numbers in late fall and winter.
<b>Orchard Oriole</b> <i>Icterus spurius</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/29-5/20	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 8/1-9/5		Nests locally throughout Ohio, most numerous in southern and eastern portions; has decreased in numbers in recent years, especially in some counties bordering Lake Erie.
<b>Baltimore Oriole</b> <i>Icterus galbula</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/28-5/25	<i>R-C</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 8/10-9/5	<b>Ac.</b>	Widespread but rather local over State during migrations and while nesting; apparently has decreased in numbers recently, especially in some localities.
<b>Rusty Blackbird</b> <i>Euphagus c. carolinus</i>	<b>R-C</b> 2/22-5/12		<b>R-C</b> 9/29-11/21	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Widespread during migrations throughout Ohio; most numerous in the western and northern sections, and/or where there are large marshes or bodies of water.

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Common Grackle</b> <i>Quiscalus quiscula versicolor</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 2/15-4/20	<i>U-Ab.</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 9/1-11/21	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Widespread throughout Ohio during migrations and while nesting.
<b>Brown-headed Cowbird</b> <i>Molothrus a. ater</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 2/28-4/30	<i>U-VC</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 9/1-11/15	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Distributed generally throughout Ohio during migrations and during its breeding season; apparently more numerous in winter in the western and northwestern portions of State.
<b>Scarlet Tanager</b> <i>Piranga olivacea</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/25-5/25	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/15-9/25		Generally distributed during migrations; most numerous while nesting in portions of eastern and southern Ohio, local elsewhere.
<b>Summer Tanager</b> <i>Piranga r. rubra</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/28-5/15	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> 9/1-9/22		Nests south of a line extending from Columbiana westward to Butler County; fairly numerous in some sections of southern and eastern Ohio; accidental or rare north of the above mentioned line.
<b>Cardinal</b> <i>Richmondia c. cardinalis</i>	<b>R-VC</b> Mar.-Apr.	<i>R-VC</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>R-VC</b> Sept.-Oct.	<b>R-VC</b>	Largely sedentary; numerous throughout State, except in northeastern Ohio where it may be locally and/or seasonally rare or absent; observed in migration over Lake Erie.

<b>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</b> <i>Peuecticus ludovicianus</i>	<b>U-C</b> 4/25-5/30	<i>Ac.-U</i> May-July	<b>U-C</b> 8/29-10/10		Widespread over Ohio during migrations; nesting locally in northern fourth of State, being most numerous in the north-eastern section; accidental or very rare as a nesting species in scattered localities in remainder of State.
<b>Indigo Bunting</b> <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 4/27-6/2	<i>U-VC</i> May-Sept.	<b>U-C</b> 8/26-10/4		General and abundant during migrations and in nesting season.
<b>Dickcissel</b> <i>Spiza americana</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/29-5/25	<i>Ac.-U</i> May-Aug.	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/15-9/20	<b>Ac.</b>	Nests locally in the western half of State, its numbers often fluctuating greatly from one year to the next; sporadic, very local or accidental in eastern portion of Ohio.
<b>Evening Grosbeak</b> <i>Hesperiphona v. vespertina</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Apr.-May		<b>Ac.-U</b> Oct.-Nov.	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Very erratic, being absent except for an occasional individual during one year, to being locally numerous and widely distributed during an "invasion" year; has been observed in migration over the Lake Erie Islands in April and May and in Nov.
<b>Purple Finch</b> <i>Carpodacus p. purpureus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.-R</i> May-July	<b>Ac.-C</b> Sept.-Nov.	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Erratic as to numbers and times of spring and fall abundance; recorded in widely separated localities in winter; nests in very small numbers in northern and northeastern Ohio.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Fall	Remarks
<b>Pine Grosbeak</b> <i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> <i>Apr.-May</i>		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Oct.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Although recorded in widely separated localities in State, the majority of the observations are from northern and northeastern Ohio; not recorded annually and could be considered an accidental; two subspecies have been collected, <i>P. enucleator eschatosus</i> , the form recorded most frequently, and <i>P. enucleator leucura</i> .
<b>Common Redpoll</b> <i>Acanthis flammea</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Mar.-Apr.		<b>Ac.-U</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-U</b>	An erratic, winter visitor and migrant, reported most frequently from northeastern Ohio; two subspecies have been collected, <i>A. f. flammea</i> , the form usually observed, and <i>A. f. rostrata</i> .
<b>Pine Siskin</b> <i>Spinus p. pinus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.</i> ?	<b>Ac.-C</b> Oct.-Nov.	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Numbers fluctuate widely from one year or season to another, from apparently absent to quite numerous; believed to nest rarely in northeastern Ohio.
<b>American Goldfinch</b> <i>Spinus t. tristis</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 4/12-5/22	<i>R-C</i> <i>June-Sept.</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 9/15-11/1	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Generally widespread and numerous during migrations throughout State; more local as a nesting species.



<b>Red Crossbill</b> <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Apr.-May	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Oct.-Nov.	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Recorded from all parts of Ohio, most frequently from northern portion; apparently absent some years; two subspecies collected, <i>L. c. minor</i> , the form usually observed, and <i>L. c. pusilla</i> .
<b>White-winged Crossbill</b> <i>Loxia l. leucoptera</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Apr.-May	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Recorded widely throughout Ohio, most frequently from the northern part of State, usually in winter; not reported annually.
<b>Rufous-sided Towhee</b> <i>Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/8-5/15	<i>U-VC</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 9/15-10/3	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Rather uniformly distributed throughout State during migrations; largest concentrations of nesting and wintering individuals are recorded from the hilly, wooded sections of southern and eastern Ohio.
<b>Savannah Sparrow</b> <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/23-5/10	<i>Ac.-C</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 9/1-10/25	<b>Ac.</b>	Rather well distributed over State as a migrant; nests in numbers, at least locally, in northern Ohio, sparingly in the middle section, and rarely and in widely scattered localities in southern third of State; four subspecies have been recorded, of which <i>P. sandwichensis savanna</i> is the most numerous transient and the breeding form; other forms are, <i>P. s. labradorius</i> , <i>P. s. oblitus</i> and <i>P. s. nevadensis</i> .

## LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Grasshopper Sparrow</b> <i>Ammodramus savannarum pratensis</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/15-5/22	<i>Ac.-C</i> May-Aug	<b>R-C</b> 8/15-10/10	<b>Ac.</b>	Rather general throughout State during migrations; more local during nesting season; has decreased markedly in some sections as a nesting species, especially in northern Ohio, apparently because of changes in agricultural practices.
<b>Henslow's Sparrow</b> <i>Passerherbulus h. henslowii</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 4/15-5/22	<i>Ac.-U</i> May-Sept.	<b>Ac.-U</b> 8/14-10/1		Nests most numerous in northern third of State; less numerous in middle third, and very locally and rather rarely in southern third (Walker, 1928: 45-46; Trautman, 1940: 410-12).
<b>Sharp-tailed Sparrow</b> <i>Ammodramus caudacuta</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> May-June		<b>Ac.-R</b> Sept.-Oct.		Recorded most frequently in late May, and late Sept. and early Oct.; not observed annually; two subspecies recorded; <i>A. c. nelsoni</i> , the form usually collected; <i>A. c. altera</i> , few records.
<b>Vesper Sparrow</b> <i>Pooecetes g. gramineus</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 3/8-5/4	<i>U-Ab.</i> Apr.-Aug.	<b>U-Ab.</b> 9/10-11/10	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	A numerous transient and nesting species throughout Ohio.
<b>Lark Sparrow</b> <i>Chondestes g. grammacus</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.-R</i> Apr.-July	<b>Ac.-R</b> Aug.-Sept.		Very local; recorded as breeding in widely scattered parts of Ohio, but only in 26 counties.

<b>Bachman's Sparrow</b> <i>Aimophila aestivalis bachmani</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Apr.-May	<i>Ac.-R</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>Ac.-R</b> Aug.		Nests locally in Ohio south of a line extending from Columbiana, westward through Ashland and Franklin to Butler County.
<b>Slate-colored Junco</b> <i>Junco h. hyemalis</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 3/5-5/5	<i>Ac.</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 9/20-11/15	<b>VR-C</b>	Height of spring migration during last week of March and first 10 days of Apr.; fall migration height, last week of Oct. and first three weeks of Nov.; reported nesting in extreme north-eastern Ohio.
<b>Oregon Junco</b> <i>Junco oreganus</i>	<b>Ac.-U</b> Mar.-Apr.		? ?	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Only exceptional individuals can be identified before late Dec. because rufous-tipped feathers of fall plumaged Slate-colored Juncos are superficially similar; intergrades between Oregon and Slate-colored Juncos numerous and show every possible color intergradation; because of this, many ornithologists consider the two to be subspecies of the same species; majority of intergrades and more or less typical Oregons are observed during height of Slate-colored Junco spring migration.
<b>Tree Sparrow</b> <i>Spizella a. arborea</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 2/22-5/5		<b>U-Ab.</b> 10/12-12/12	<b>U-VC</b>	Widespread and numerous during migration; most numerous in southern and southeastern "hill" counties in winter.

LIST 1—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Chipping Sparrow</b> <i>Spizella p. passerina</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/20-5/15	<i>U-VC</i> <i>Apr.-July</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 9/10-10/30	<b>Ac.</b>	Numerous and wide spread during migrations and while nesting; appears to be somewhat more numerous as a nesting species in the "hill" counties of southern and eastern Ohio.
<b>Field Sparrow</b> <i>Spizella p. pusilla</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 3/15-5/5	<i>U-VC</i> <i>Apr.-Aug.</i>	<b>U-VC</b> 9/10-10/30	<b>Ac.-U</b>	Well distributed throughout State as a transient and nesting species; usually winters in small numbers in extreme southern and southeastern Ohio.
<b>Harris' Sparrow</b> <i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	<b>Ac.-VR</b> Mar.-May		<b>Ac.-VR</b> Oct.	<b>Ac.</b>	Not reported annually; more observations from western than from eastern half of State.
<b>White-crowned Sparrow</b> <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/20-5/25	<b>Ac.</b>	<b>R-C</b> 9/28-11/1	<b>Ac.-R</b>	A numerous transient throughout Ohio, especially in the western half; has wintered regularly in many widespread areas in recent years; <i>Z. l. leucophrys</i> is the abundant migrant; <i>Z. l. gambelii</i> , although recorded throughout the State, is far less numerous.

<b>White-throated Sparrow</b> <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 3/28-5/27	<i>Ac.-VR</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>U-Ab.</b> 9/15-11/5	<b>Ac.-R</b>	An abundant transient; winters regularly but in small numbers, mostly in southern part of State; reported nesting in several northern Ohio counties.
<b>Fox Sparrow</b> <i>Passerella i. iliaca</i>	<b>R-C</b> 3/5 4/23		<b>R-C</b> 9/28-11/18	<b>Ac.-VR</b>	Observed, at least in small numbers, throughout Ohio during migrations; winters in very small numbers, mostly in southern third of State.
<b>Lincoln's Sparrow</b> <i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	<b>VR-C</b> 5/1-5/20		<b>VR-C</b> 9/15-10/28	<b>Ac.</b>	Although widespread throughout Ohio during migrations, is usually uncommon except in some favored localities.
<b>Swamp Sparrow</b> <i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	<b>R-C</b> 4/1-5/16	<i>Ac.-U</i> <i>May-July</i>	<b>R-C</b> 9/15-11/5	<b>Ac.-R</b>	A widespread transient; nests locally in the northern third of State, very rarely in middle third; winters in small numbers locally throughout Ohio; <i>M. g. georgiana</i> , a numerous transient and nesting form; <i>M. g. ericrypta</i> and intergrades usually rare.
<b>Song Sparrow</b> <i>Melospiza melodia euphonia</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> Feb.-Apr.	<i>C</i> <i>Mar.-Aug.</i>	<b>C-Ab.</b> Sept.-Nov.	<b>R-Ab.</b>	Widespread and numerous throughout the year except in northeastern Ohio in winter.
<b>Lapland Longspur</b> <i>Calcarius l. lapponicus</i>	<b>Ac.-VC</b> 2/10-5/10		<b>Ac.-VC</b> 10/25-12/1	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Local, large migrations in northwestern Ohio; apparently migrates consistently around western Lake Erie rather than over it; reported widely throughout Ohio.

LIST 1—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Spring Migration	Summering and Nesting	Fall Migration	Winter	Remarks
<b>Smith's Longspur</b> <i>Calcarius pictus</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 3/20-5/1		<b>Ac.-U</b> Nov.-Dec.	<b>Ac.-R</b>	Regular, very local spring transient in central and western Ohio; few records for eastern third of State; may not be as rare in fall and winter as present observations indicate.
<b>Snow Bunting</b> <i>Plectrophenax n. nivalis</i>	<b>Ac.-C</b> 2/1-3/20		<b>Ac.-C</b> 10/25-12/1	<b>Ac.-C</b>	Locally very numerous in Ohio during heights of spring and fall migrations; begins migrating over Lake Erie by early Feb.

## LIST 2

## ACCIDENTALS, OR VERY IRREGULAR VISITORS

Accidentals are individuals which, for some reason, usually unknown, wander or are carried or blown into Ohio. Many of the species in this list have been collected in Ohio only once during the past two centuries; in fact for several species, this one instance is the only observation known. Some of the collected accidentals are so unusual that it is possible that as many as fifty other species of accidentals may be collected in Ohio before a specimen of an already collected species will be seen or collected again (e.g., the Black-capped Petrel). It is probable that, during the past few centuries, most of the species inhabiting eastern North America and many inhabiting the western portion have wandered unobserved into Ohio upon at least one occasion.

In List 2, the first column on the left contains information similar to that given in the first column of List 1.

The second or middle column of List 2, entitled "Museum, Catalogue Number, and Citation", gives first the name and then number, if available, of the institution having the first specimen of which we are aware. Following these initials and catalogue number, may be one or more published references concerning the specimen.

The third column from the left, entitled "Remarks", gives the date and location of collection(s), followed by additional sight records, where they exist, and an estimation of the possible reliability of such observations.

## LIST 2

## ACCIDENTAL SPECIES OR THOSE OF VERY IRREGULAR OCCURRENCE

Common and Scientific Names	Museum, Catalogue Number, and Citation	Remarks
<b>Eared Grebe</b> <i>Podiceps caspicus californicus</i>	CMNH 40528; Godfrey, 1943: 452; OSM 7739; Trautman, 1946: 216.	Collected, 4/22/41, Lake Co.; 11/29/45, Ottawa Co.; several sight records; birds in fall or winter plumage may be difficult or impossible to identify correctly.
<b>Western Grebe</b> <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	CM; Fordyce, 1913: 205; OSM 10253.	Collected, 10/30/13, Mahoning Co.; 4/27/64, Franklin Co.; a few reliable observations.
<b>Black-capped Petrel</b> <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	CSNH; Lindahl, 1899: 75.	One record, 10/5/98, found dead, Hamilton Co.
<b>Leach's Petrel</b> <i>Oceanodroma l. leucorhoa</i>	OSM 3100; Blincoe, 1930: 72.	One record, 5/16/29, found dead, Montgomery Co.
<b>Anhinga</b> <i>Anhinga anhinga leucogaster</i>	OSM 3783; Jones, 1905: 64.	One record, Nov., 1885, Washington Co.
<b>Magnificent Frigate-bird</b> <i>Fregata magnificens rothschildi</i>	UCM; OSM 13510; Trautman and Nye, in press.	First collection, spring, 1880, Fairfield Co., not extant; Davie, 1898: 74; second, 9/29/67, Hamilton Co.; third, 10/1/67, Morrow Co.
<b>Cattle Egret</b> <i>Bubulcus i. ibis</i>	OSM 10295.	Collected, 8/28/64, Ottawa Co.; a few reliable records.
<b>Louisiana Heron</b> <i>Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis</i>	OSM 11897.	One record, 4/22/54, Ashtabula Co.
<b>Wood Ibis</b> <i>Mycteria americana</i>	OSM 7826; Hazard, 1947: 110.	Collected, 5/5/46, Clinton Co.; a few sight records.



<b>Glossy Ibis</b> <i>Plegadis f. falcinellus</i>	OSM 12794 and 12830.	Collected, 4/26/62, Licking Co.; 6/2/62, Ottawa Co.; after a thorough comparison with large series of specimens at the USNM, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, M. B. Trautman, and others identified these two specimens as this species.
<b>White-faced Ibis</b> <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	UCM; Kemsies and Randle, 1953: 4-5.	Collected, 10/1/49, Brown Co.; according to Kemsies and Randle, the late Dr. H. C. Oberholser considered this specimen to be of this species.
<b>Trumpeter Swan</b> <i>Olor buccinator</i>	CSNH 411; Wheaton, 1882: 516.	Collected, Dec., 1876; on the Ohio River, therefore technically, not collected in Ohio.
<b>White-fronted Goose</b> <i>Anas albifrons frontalis</i>	OSM 1955; Wheaton, 1882: 517-18; UCM.	Collected, before 1882, Fairfield Co.; second specimen 4/22/67, Auglaize Co.; recorded infrequently, not annually.
<b>Fulvous Tree Duck</b> <i>Dendrocygna bicolor helva</i>	OSM 12821 and 12822; Petersen, 1963: 36.	Both collected, 10/20/62, Ottawa Co.; a few observations of birds near Lake Erie and inland.
<b>Cinnamon Teal</b> <i>Anas cyanoptera septentrionalium</i>	OSM 3708; Davie, 1898: 81-82.	Collected, 4/4/95, Fairfield Co.; few reliable sight records; fall Blue-winged Teals, stained with iron oxide, rather frequently mistaken for this species.
<b>Harlequin Duck</b> <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	OSM 7982; Trautman, 1956: 272.	Collected, 11/2/51, Ottawa Co.; a few observations.
<b>King Eider</b> <i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	OSM 2525; Trautman, 1940: 199; OSM 12497 and 12559.	Collected, 12/2/26, Fairfield Co.; 11/26/59, Erie Co.; 11/26/60, Franklin Co.; all are young of year in grayish-brown, rather than the warm-brown plumage of adult females.
<b>Harris' Hawk</b> <i>Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi</i>	OSM 14005; Earl, 1918: 15-16.	One record, 12/24/17, Pickaway Co.
<b>Gyr Falcon</b> <i>Falco rusticolus obsoletus</i>	OSM 37; Henninger, 1911: 58.	Collected, 1/30/07, Fayette Co.; a few sight records.

LIST 2—*Continued*

Common and Scientific Names	Museum, Catalogue Number, and Citation	Remarks
<b>Black Rail</b> <i>Laterallus j. jamaicensis</i>	CSNH; OSM 3859 (collected, 5/17/-1890); Jones, 1903: 61; Kemsies and Randle, 1953: 17.	Four specimens, collected 1890-93, Hamilton Co.; juveniles or young of other species readily mistaken for Black Rails.
<b>Wilson's Plover</b> <i>Charadrius w. wilsonia</i>	OSM 6980; Campbell, 1936: 441.	One record, 6/17/36, Lucas Co.
<b>Pomarine Jaeger</b> <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	CMNH; Williams, 1950: 66.	Collected, 10/15/45, Lake Co.; a few observations.
<b>Long-tailed Jaeger</b> <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	OSM 3599; Trautman and Walker, 1930: 242.	Collected, 9/5/28, Licking Co.; a few observations; juveniles most difficult or impossible to identify in field.
<b>Thayer's Gull</b> <i>Larus thayeri</i>	OSM 13680; formerly no. 114,587, Univ. of Mich. Mus. of Zool.; Trautman, 1956: 273-74.	Collected, 2/26/46, Ottawa Co.; considered to be a subspecies of Herring Gull in the 1957 A.O.U. Checklist; is included here because of recent evidence (Smith, 1966: 5) indicating its specific status.
<b>Laughing Gull</b> <i>Larus atricilla</i>	OSM 8063; Trautman, 1956: 274	Collected, 9/14/53, Ottawa Co.; few reliable records; Franklin's Gull in some plumages readily mistaken for this species.
<b>Black-legged Kittiwake</b> <i>Rissa t. tridactyla</i>	OSM 3601; Trautman, 1926: 228; OSM 13562.	Collected, 11/7/25, Fairfield Co.; 11/25/67, Mercer Co.; few reliable records.

<b>Sabine's Gull</b> <i>Xema s. sabini</i>	OSM 3600; Hine, 1927: 241; OSM 10715.	Collected, 10/9/26, Fairfield Co.; 10/20/56, Auglaize Co.; very few reliable records.
<b>Thick-billed Murre</b> <i>Uria l. lomvia</i>	OSM 69: 14007; 14058; Davie, 1898: 20; Jones, 1903: 213; Sim, 1908: 54; Moseley, 1908: 104; Doolittle, 1924: 148.	All collected during 1896 invasion.
<b>Ancient Murrelet</b> <i>Synthliboramphus antiquum</i>	OSM 8005; Handley, 1953: 207.	One record, 3/28/51, Sandusky Bay, Erie and Ottawa Counties.
<b>Groove-billed Ani</b> <i>Crotophaga s. sulcirostris</i>	OSM 10104; Petersen, 1964: 42-43.	One record, 10/30/63, Ottawa Co.
<b>Hawk Owl</b> <i>Surnia ulula caparoch</i>	CMNH; Williams, 1950: 79.	Collected, 10/10/27, Cuyahoga Co.; very few reliable records.
<b>Red-cockaded Woodpecker</b> <i>Dendrocopos b. borealis</i>	OSM 1614; Jones, 1903: 217-18.	One record, 3/15/1872, Franklin Co.
<b>Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker</b> <i>Picoides arcticus</i>	OSM 14003; Jones, 1903: 113.	Collected before 1900, Portage Co.; few reliable records.
<b>Western Kingbird</b> <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	OSM 3957; 3958; 3959; 6798; 10,077; Campbell, 1940: 103-04.	Not recorded annually; a possible nesting record.
<b>Vermilion Flycatcher</b> <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus</i>	OSM 10,071.	One record, 9/21/58, Clark Co.

## LIST 2—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Museum, Catalogue Number, and Citation	Remarks
<b>Black-billed Magpie</b> <i>Pica pica hudsonia</i>	OSM 7425 and 12,523; Campbell, 1940: 112.	Collected, 5/9/37, Lucas Co.; 4/20/60, Franklin Co.; strays and/or escapes; few records.
<b>Common Raven</b> <i>Corvus corax principalis</i>	Stockbridge collection; Hicks, 1935: 454-55.	Collected, winter 1889-90, Paulding Co.; several reliable records.
<b>Boreal Chickadee</b> <i>Parus h. hudsonicus</i>	UMMZ 112,890; Mayfield, 1944: 46; OSM 7983 and 9392; Trautman, 1956: 275.	Collected, 11/6/43, Lucas Co.; 3 specimens, 1951 and 1954, Ottawa Co.; very few observational records.
<b>Sprague's Pipit</b> <i>Anthus spragueii</i>	UCM; Sheppard, 1959: 362-63.	One record, 11/15/58, Butler Co.
<b>Bell's Vireo</b> <i>Vireo b. bellii</i>	OSM 13679, A and B; tape recording only.	Although we know of no Ohio-collected specimen, the species is included because the songs of two individuals have been recorded by Dr. Donald J. Borror, a tape recording of the songs of these birds has been deposited in the OSM bird collection; recorded 5/26/62 and 5/19/66, Franklin Co.
<b>Swainson's Warbler</b> <i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	OSM 7839; Green, 1947: 211	One record, 6/21/47, Lawrence Co.
<b>Black-throated Gray Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	OSM 7939; Thomas, 1951: 206.	Collected, 11/15/50, Columbus; a few sight records.
<b>Kirtland's Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	OSM 5599; Campbell, 1940: 146; OSM 8252.	Collected, 5/15/09, and 5/24/54, both Ottawa Co.; recently few sight records; formerly recorded more frequently despite fewer observers.

<b>Yellow-headed Blackbird</b> <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	OSM 7698.	Collected, 7/21/40, Lucas Co.; 3 specimens 1962 and 1966, Ottawa Co.; not recorded yearly.
<b>Brewer's Blackbird</b> <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	OSM 6981; 7565; 7566; Campbell, 1940: 159-60; OSM 10,620; 12,894; 12,895.	Collected, 4/12/36 plus 5 others from 1937 to 65, Lucas and Ottawa Co.; although reported elsewhere in Ohio, has been collected and studied only in Lucas and Ottawa counties, where they have been found annually in winter for the past 5 years.
<b>Blue Grosbeak</b> <i>Guiraca c. caerulea</i>	OSM 7697; Hicks, 1945: 314.	Collected, 6/21/42, Adams Co.; several other species are rather frequently misidentified as this species; reliable sight records very few.
<b>Hoary Redpoll</b> <i>Acanthis hornemanni exilipes</i>	OSM 3807; Hicks, 1934: 244-45.	One record, 3/16/31, Lucas Co.
<b>Lark Bunting</b> <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	OSM 7733; Hicks, 1946: 256-57.	Collected, 8/7/45, Henry Co.; very few sight records.
<b>Le Conte's Sparrow</b> <i>Passerherbulus caudacutus</i>	OSM 7265; Trautman, 1940: 410; Camp- bell, 1940: 170-71.	Seventeen individuals collected from various portions of Ohio during invasion of fall of 1936; one collection since.
<b>Clay-colored Sparrow</b> <i>Spizella pallida</i>	OSM 7585; Walker, 1941: 46.	Collected, 5/12/40, Ottawa Co.

## LIST 3

## EXOTICS

As defined here, an exotic is an inhabitant of the American tropics, South America, or the old World, which has been introduced purposely into Ohio or has inadvertently escaped from such diverse situations as game farms, zoos, parks, or private homes, and which has not become naturalized. Such naturalized exotics as the Ring-necked Pheasant are placed in List 1.

This list is quite incomplete, because few attempts have been made by institutions to add escaped exotics to their collections. The number of exotics which have been observed in Ohio is far larger than this list indicates, and the numbers observed in the future will greatly increase.

As an indication of the diversity of exotics to be expected, we have strictly sight records of, among others, the following:

Ostrich, *Struthio camelus*; in Summit Co. (native of Africa).

Trumpeter Swan, *Olor buccinator*; in Delaware Co.; escaped from zoo and later recaptured, flew well (western North America).

Black Swan, *Chenopsis atrata*; in Ottawa Co. (Australia).

Ringed Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia risora*; in Franklin Co. (Old World).

Java Finch, *Padda oryzovora*; in Franklin Co. (Java and Sumatra).

Data in the three columns are the same as in the columns in List 2 and are described in the introduction to that list.

## LIST 3

## EXOTICS

Common and Scientific Names	Museum, Catalogue Number, and Citation	Remarks
<b>Flamingo</b> <i>Phoenicopterus</i> sp.	OSM 10553.	Collected, Nov., 1963, Ross Co.; partial remains only, leaving specific identity in doubt, contains leg band #187; recently one or more individuals of possibly more than one species, have been observed annually; there is a possibility that an occasional American Flamingo, <i>P. ruber</i> , not an escape, may stray into the State from the tropics.
<b>Mute Swan</b> <i>Cygnus olor</i>	OSM 13713.	Collected 12/?/67, Sandusky Co.; although some are obviously escapes, the species apparently is becoming naturalized in the mid-west and developing a migration route; native of Eurasia.
<b>Barnacle Goose</b> <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	CMNH; Aldrich, 1932: 460.	Collected, 11/5/25, Ottawa Co.; may have been a stray or escape; very few other records; native of Europe.
<b>Egyptian Goose</b> <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	OSM 8077 and 12831.	Collected, 11/18/49, Union Co., and Sept., 1962, Pickaway Co.; escapes; native of Africa.
<b>Common Teal</b> <i>Anas c. crecca</i>	OSM 5520; Walker, 1931: 63.	Collected, 3/18/10, Shelby Co.; a few observational records; native of Eurasia.
<b>Chukar</b> <i>Alectoris graeca</i>	OSM 10732.	Collected, 1/11/66, Franklin Co.; recently released on South Bass Island, Ottawa Co.; where adults and young were observed in 1966; native of Old World.
<b>Black Partridge</b> <i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	OSM 12782.	Collected, 4/4/62, Franklin Co.; escape; native of Asia.

## LIST 3—Continued

Common and Scientific Names	Museum, Catalogue Number, and Citation	Remarks
<b>Elliots' Pheasant</b> <i>Syrnaticus ellioti</i>	OSM 12543.	Collected, 12/31/60, Vinton Co.; escape; native of Asia.
<b>European Woodcock</b> <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	CMNH; Aldrich, 1936: 329-30.	Collected, 11/6/35, Geauga Co.; stray (?); native of Eurasia.
<b>Yellow-headed Parrot</b> <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	OSM 10262.	Recaptured, 8/4/09, Auglaize Co.; escape; native of South America.
<b>Troupial</b> <i>Icterus icterus</i>	OSM 12489; Hicks, 1933: 224.	Collected, 12/1/32, Franklin Co.; escape; native of South America.
<b>Canary</b> <i>Serinus canarius</i>	OSM 7648.	Collected, 12/28/40, Franklin Co.; escape; several observational records; native of the Old World.

## LIST 4

## EXTIRPATED AND EXTINCT SPECIES

An extirpated species is one that once was present in Ohio, but occurs here no more, although it still occupies some of its former range elsewhere. Because it is not extinct, it is possible for an extirpated species, such as the Swallow-tailed Kite, to reoccur in Ohio at some time in the future. Obviously a species known definitely to be extinct will never be observed alive in Ohio or elsewhere.

Data in the three columns are the same as in the columns in List 2 and are described in the introduction to that list.



## LIST 4

## EXTIRPATED AND EXTINCT SPECIES

Common and Scientific Names	Museum, Catalogue Number, and Citation	Remarks
<b>Swallow-tailed Kite</b> <i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	OSM 10160; Henninger, 1902: 82; Thomas, 1933: 43; Gordon, 1957: 262.	Collected, 8/29/1898, Ross County; a possibility that in the future another or others may be observed in Ohio.
<b>Mississippi Kite</b> <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	OSM 332, Archaeological Collection; Wetmore, 1932: 118; A.O.U., 1957: 101.	Two humeri found in Canter's Cave, Jackson Co., together with the archeological remains of 18 other bird species.
<b>Greater Prairie Chicken</b> <i>Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus</i>	OSM 657, plus 6 more; Wheaton, 1879: 62-63; Hicks, 1932: 62; Hicks, 1935: 147-48; Trautman, 1935: 321.	Specimens from Huron and Sandusky counties.
<b>Eskimo Curlew</b> <i>Numenius borealis</i>	OSM 12918.	Collected, before 1900, within a 10 mile radius of Sandusky, Erie Co.
<b>Passenger Pigeon</b> <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	OSM 2540, the last collected Ohio specimen, 3/24/1900.	Abundant and wide spread in Ohio before 1865.
<b>Carolina Parakeet</b> <i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	OSM 2121/1, Archaeological Collection; Morgan, 1936: 43-44.	Two upper mandibles from prehistoric Anderson Village Site, Warren Co.; many publications cite presence of this species in Ohio before 1900.
<b>Ivory-billed Woodpecker</b> <i>Campephilus principalis</i>	OSM 13657; Wetmore, 1943: 55.	An upper mandible from the prehistoric Feurt Village Site, Scioto Co.; a few published references concerning the presence of this species in Ohio.

## LIST 5

## HYBRIDS, BACK-CROSSES, AND INTERGRADES

Hybrids and back-crosses are rare, but do occur occasionally and so are presented here, in this final list. As defined here, a hybrid is the offspring of a male of one species and female of another (e.g., offspring of a Mallard and a Green-winged Teal). A back-cross is the offspring of a hybrid and one of its parent species (e.g., the result of the mating of a Mallard X Green-winged Teal hybrid with either parent species). No hybrid or back-cross should be given the rank of a full species.

Hybrids are not to be confused with intergrades (or intermediates). An intergrade is the offspring of two subspecies of a currently accepted species (e.g., offspring of two subspecies of Horned Larks). No intergrade should be given the rank of a full species.

Some hybrid combinations, including back-crosses, such as a well-defined hybrid between the Golden-winged and Blue-winged Warblers, may be correctly identified in the field. Some intergrades between two well-defined subspecies of the same species, such as two subspecies of Horned Larks, may also be correctly identified in the field under optimum conditions. However, intergrades between most subspecies, such as those of the Savannah Sparrow, cannot be identified with certainty without having the bird in the hand.

Data in the three columns are the same as those in the columns in List 2 and are described in the introduction to that list.

## LIST 5

## HYBRIDS

Hybrid Combination	Museum, Catalogue Number and Citation	Remarks
<b>Mallard X Black Duck</b> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> X <i>Anas rubripes</i>	OSM 10,007; plus 12 more.	Very numerous throughout Ohio, especially the back-crosses; because of the number of fertile hybrids, Mallard and Black ducks are considered by some to be forms of the same polymorphic species.
<b>Mallard X Green-winged Teal</b> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> X <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	OSM 9405.	Collected, 11/4/55, Ottawa Co.
<b>Mallard X Wood Duck</b> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> X <i>Aix sponsa</i>	OSM 10,771.	Collected, 3/21/65, Ottawa Co.
<b>Golden-winged Warbler X Blue-winged Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> X <i>Vermivora pinus</i>	OSM 7292; plus 13 more.	These hybrids have been recorded from widely separated areas in Ohio; those specimens which are the most yellow with black throat and auriculars are known as "Lawrence's", while those tinged with yellow below, gray above, with forehead and wing-bars yellow are known as "Brewster's".
<b>Blue-winged Warbler X Kentucky Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora pinus</i> X <i>Oporornis formosus</i>	CSNH; Langdon, 1880: 119-20.	Collected, 5/1/1880, Hamilton Co.

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